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The Bombay Chronicle

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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VOL XIII NO 221— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Sept.	RAZMAK ...	NARKUNDA'	16,100
25th ,,	RANPURA ...		16,980
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ...	MONGOLIA x	16,004
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MOOLTAN x ...	2,1,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ...	MALWA * ...	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ...		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MALOJA x ...	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MANTUA *...	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ...		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA ...	NALDERAx ...	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ...		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MOREA * ...	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ...	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ...		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ...	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ...	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ...		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ...		16,100
6th Mar	RAZMAK ...	MALOJA x ...	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MANTUA * ...	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ...		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA† ...		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ...	NALDERAx ...	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MOREA * ...	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA ...		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ...	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ...		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ...	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £30
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £36.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Post Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
29th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th. Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	DUMANA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

*Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ...	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA* ...	6,813	...
22nd Dec	DELTA ...	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Will Not convey passengers,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

19th	Sept.	VARSOVA ...	Busreh via Karachi
19th	,,	CHAKLA ...	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd	,,	BARALA ...	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
30th	,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Mondays have meantime been suspended; but will be resumed on the 28th September.
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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	21st Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
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Singapore	300	200	140	100
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Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	268	179

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT No. I (Duncan Road property) on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

LOT NO. III (Parel Tank Road property) on SUNDAY, the 27th day of September, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. II (Haines Road property) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly of quit and ground rent tenure but since redeemed) with the messuage hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1756, New No. 8887, Old Survey No. 1207, New Survey No. 4757 and Cadastral Survey No. 3559, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in C Ward No. 7327, Street No. 53 at 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Lukmanji Moosaji and on or towards the South by the property formerly or now of Pandu Ramji.

LOT NO. II.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenements sheds or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 13691, New Survey No. 2/2461 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1816 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7049-50, Street Nos. 1-2, Ward No. 7054, Street No. 97-99, and Ward No. 7055, Street No. 101-105 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lallobhoy, partly by the property of Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein partly by the property of Gangadas Dayabhai and partly by the property of mosque, on or towards the West partly by Haines Road and partly by the property Vithal Sakharam Pandhare, on or towards the North partly by the property of City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of the mosque and on or towards the South partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Shakoo Ratansi and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalcobhai.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government toka land or ground with the messuage tenements chawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23890 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 426 of Parel-Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173, Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173aa Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173 B, Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173 C, Ward No. 2479 (5) Street No. 1173D, Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481, Street No. 1175, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia, on or towards the North by the property of Karsondas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 11K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C23921.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, Receiver High Court in Suit No. 5184 of 1922 of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to Dwarkanath Wamanrao Rajadyax and his wife Shushilabai, who in turn have contracted to sell the same to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Khumbharwada Street, bearing Collectors New No. 5978, New Survey No. 5009, Cadastral Survey No. 3829 of Bhuleshwar Division, containing by admeasurement 345 square yards according to Collector's Records but which is believed to admeasure 380 square yards or thereabouts according to Collector's Bill and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7662, Street No. 110 and bounded on the North by the property of Kashinath Shikhande Foolmali, on the south by the property secondly described on the East by the Khumbarwada Street aforesaid and on the west by Sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Kumbharwada Street, bearing Collector's New Nos. 9073-9074, New Survey No. 4 and 2/5098, Cadastral Survey No. 3830 of Bhuleshwar division, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards according to Collector's bills but which is believed to admeasure 282 square yards or thereabouts according to Collector's Records and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7661, Street No. 115-110 and bounded on the North by the property firstly described, on the South by the property of Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim Tasawalla, on the East by Kumbharwada Street aforesaid and on the West by Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 17th, day of September, 1925.

KHARAS AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C24090

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 892 of 1924.

Messrs. VISSONJI SHIVJI AND CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HIRJI JIVRAJ AND CO., a firm ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of September, 1925, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with all and singular the tenements and premises standing thereon with a backyard, situate on the plot out of the City Survey Nos. 1374-1378 in the lane of Shilwantara in Pet Majidpur, within the limits of the Sub-Registrar of Taluka Hubli, District Dharwar, bearing Municipality No. 2761 A and containing by admeasurement 38½ by 36 square feet and 18 by 24 square feet or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Ganatra, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

24013

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 1279 of 1925.

Re: RAMDAS MORARJI THAKER, lately carrying on business at Ganesh Chouk, Mulji Jetha Market, under the name and style of Ramdas Morarji.
An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed RAMDAS MORARJI THAKER has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 15th day September, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C24091

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COS' ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

TARI VALLABHRAM HEMCHAND, a firm ..... Petitioners.

N. H. MOOS ..... Official Liquidator.

UPON reading the Special Report of the Official Liquidator of the above Company, dated the 16th instant and upon hearing Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the said Liquidator, I DO ORDER that all parties concerned do appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on MONDAY, the 21st day of September, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon (S.T.) when it will be considered whether the Mills of the above Company should be worked on the terms mentioned in the letters annexed to the said Report AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that this Summons be published once in the "Times of India", once in the "Bombay Chronicle" and once in the "Jame-e-Jamshed" AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the costs of and incidental to this order be costs in the Liquidation proceedings AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this order be filed on or before the 19th day of September, 1925.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) MIRZA A. A. KHAN.

(Sd.) BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24093

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COOTY.

O. S. No. 441 of 1924

SENAJI BAVAJI BAKARY ..... Plaintiff.

(1) KHAMAJI, (2) SOGMULL, (3) MEGRAJ, (4) CHUNILAL ... Defendants

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has instituted a suit in the above Court for dissolution of partnership, taking of partnership accounts and for recovery of amount due to him from the defendants and that it is posted to 5-10-1925.

P. SUBBA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Plaintiff's Pleader.

Cooty, 15-9-25.

C23094

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5 8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4 8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LIMITED.

24TH ANNUAL SPORTING MEETING, 1925.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY ON OCTOBER 15TH, 16TH AND 17TH.

100 Yards Flat Race (Open).
½ Mile Flat Race (Open).
1 Mile Flat Race (Open).

Open Relay Race for representative teams of four, to run, two 220 yards, one 440 yards and one 880 yards.

Entrance fees, Re. 1 per head for all Open Events.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees and a statement of colours worn and other particulars must be sent to the Hon. Sec. for Athletic Sports, Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., from whom copies of prospectus may be obtained, not later than 5th October, 1925.

C24080

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees sixty per share (free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares for the year ending 31st December, 1925, has been declared and will be paid on and after 12th October, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. & 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of the share certificate to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 26th September, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September, 1925, to 3rd October, 1925, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1925.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1925, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 12th October, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. & 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 26th September, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September, 1925, to 3rd October, 1925, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.,
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1925.

LEPROSY RESEARCH

WANTED EARLY.

FOR LEPROSY RESEARCH WORK, a medical man with adequate qualifications and experience to work under the superintendence of the authorities of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Graduates of the first class colleges with experience and aptitude for research work will be preferred.

Salary between Rs. 1,000 and 1,200 per mensem according to qualifications. Selected candidate must be ready to join with little delay and will be on probation for six months and thereafter will continue for another 4½ years if found satisfactory during the probationary period.

Apply stating nationality, age, qualifications and experience to the HONORARY SECRETARY, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), Simla.

24092

TENDERS.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of THREE REINFORCED CONCRETE ARCH ROAD BRIDGES of 128-ft. span over the Circular Canal.
2. The bridges will be commenced at intervals of not less than 6 months.

The Detailed Specification for the first bridge, and general specification for the remaining two bridges, the Form of Tender, and "Rules in regard to Tenders" can be obtained at the Offices of the Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 (Rupees two) only, to the Secretary, which will not be returned.

3. Drawings for the first bridge will be supplied on loan to bonafide tenderers on deposit of the sum of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) only with the Chief Engineer to the Trust. Drawings and detailed specifications for the remaining two bridges will be supplied to the successful tenderer only at a later date.
4. Tenders in duplicate must be submitted to the Secretary, Calcutta Improvement Trust, in accordance with the "Rules in regard to tenders" in a sealed cover superscribed "TENDER FOR BRIDGES OVER CIRCULAR CANAL", not later than Noon on 3rd November, 1925.
5. The sum of Rs. 15,000 (Rupees fifteen thousand) only, as earnest money must be deposited with the Secretary before the abovementioned time.
6. The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

A. MARR,
Chairman.

Calcutta,
The 11th September, 1925.

C24089

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

"BROADCASTING"

"BROADCASTING".—A 5 Valve Set Tuned High Frequency (2 H. F. Detector—2 L.F.) in a beautiful Cabinet for Rs. 165 only. A Kit to build the above complete in every respect less Cabinet for Rs. 125 only. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., Radio and Telephone Engineers and Stockists of Everything in Wireless, 173, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: "Chiphone". Telephone No. 24963.

T 24057

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st September to FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1925, both days inclusive.

THE 51ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1925, at 4-20 p.m. (S.T.) in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two auditors.

TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,

The Central India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay, 16th September, 1925.

C23086

NOTICE

GWALIOR RACES
AUTUMN MEETING 1925.
24TH, 26TH AND 28TH OCTOBER.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES for all Races at the Meeting will CLOSE at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, 30th September, 1925.

G. B. MARRIOTT.
Lt.-Col.
Secretary, Gwalior Races.

Telegraphic Address:—
"GHORDAUR", Gwalior.

C24027

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered, Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

B1484

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Presents
THE
MARRIAGE CIRCLE
A matrimonial mix-up with a thrill in every knot.
PERSONALLY DIRECTED BY
ERNST LUBITSCH
CAST INCLUDES
Florence Vidor, Marie Prevost, Adolphe Menjou, Monte Blue, Creighton Hale, Harry Myers.
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing all this week.
TIME :— 6, 8, & 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:

24 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton

Country damaged ex s.s. "Karagola" lying at Sewri in Toyo Menka Kaisha's godown No. H—109.

AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in Mr Wadia's godown No. 13.

11 full pressed bales country damaged Uganda Cotton.

By order of New Islam Mills and on account of the concerned at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

6 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (country damaged).

By order of Nakasero Trading Coy. Ltd. and on account of the concerned at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

1 full pressed bale Uganda cotton (country damaged).

AT 4-55 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in godown No J—137 on account of the concerned.

15 full pressed bales Uganda cotton country damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS MOTOR GARAGES AT GRANT ROAD FRERE BRIDGE FOR REMOVAL.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 95 of 1924 (Safiabai vs Aishabai) Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, Frere Bridge, opposite Petit Mansion in the compound of the Tutorial High School, the Corrugated iron sheets of motor Garages etc, for removal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE OF R. P. J. PALIARKHAN, Esq, Assistant Collector (R. L.)

On SUNDAY, the 27th September, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Woodland" Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge, Devji Canji, also old carved blackwood furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, reclining sofas, phonograph, easy chairs, low chairs, hat-stands, one complete white painted bedroom suite, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice box, teapoys, meat safes, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Rustom, P. J. Paliarkhan, Esq. Assistant Collector (R.L.) and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGERS and BUYING and SELLING paid AGENTS in every Commercial town. Pay according to ability plus 10 per cent. Commission. Cash Security essential. Apply Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1802

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION to Rajput Lady near Agra on Rs. 50 p.m. Free lodging and boarding. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 976 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1781

BOON TO INSURANCE AGENTS—WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS throughout Presidency. Pay Rs. 30 to 300 monthly. DUTT COMPANY, Chief Agents, Karwar.
A R1805

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES for Hospital, who will have training facilities and a fully qualified nurse and midwife as Head Nurse. Apply personally for terms to SUPERINTENDENT, Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Opposite Club Road, near Lal Chimney, Bombay, between 8 and 9 a.m. (S.T.)
A 24087

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS and a SPACIOUS GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the Bank.
C 24068

A BLOCK TO BE LET to strict vegetarian Hindoos, Rent Rupees 225—a two shops especially good for motor accessories dealers are to be let, Rent rupees 400 and 175 Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.
Q R1785.

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Small AIRY FLAT near Nepean Sea Road with 3-4 Rooms, limit of rent Rs. 100-125. Apply Box No. 992 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1829.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A FINANCING PARTNER for a Cotton Mill in Central India. A good opportunity for investors. For particulars apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 24059

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
R1750

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 47484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FISHING RIGHTS—Offers are invited for the exclusive Fishing Rights of Vikhroli Creek. For terms, etc., apply to MANAGER, Pewai Estate, C/o. Bhimjee & Co., 4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
T R1826

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Nearly 700 addresses. Universally useful. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, Nadiad.
L R1804

ENGLISH—Complete Course in 48 Lessons. Rupees Ten. Post Box 20, Poona.
L R1803

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A Ripping, Roaring, Romping Yarn of a Ripping, Rollicking, Red-blooded Girl with a Pair of Naughty Eyes.

'THE TEASER'

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

7 parts—featuring the

PRETTIEST LOVELY LITTLE HEART-SMASHER

LAURA LA PLANTE

Men can't resist her—Wives should watch her—Bacheiors should dodge her—Girls should see her.

The Programme includes a Comedy.

TO-NIGHT; 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

THE GORGEOUS FRENCH PICTURE

THE MULTI-MILLION FRANC PRODUCTION

"KONIGSMARK"

OR A ROYAL ROMANCE" 12 PARTS

All Complete in a two-hours Show.

TO-DAY Final Three Shows at 6, 8 &10 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20,521.

SALE WILL BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LONAVLA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Dinshaw Cooverji Cooper, and Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st September, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the immoveable property hereunder mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Village of Kusgam Budruk in District Poona, Sub-District and Taluka Maval and in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Vadgam and now of Maanmal, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 14 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Entry No. 58, Survey No. 28, the assessment whereof is Rs. 3-2-0 and which said land is bounded on the West by the land of Khema Bhagoo Good, on the East by the land of Nana Wapage, on the North by Gairan (pasture land) and on the South by a Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at the village of Kusgam Budruk in District Poona, Sub-District and Taluka Mawal, containing by admeasurement 14 acres and 24½ gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Entry No. 63, Survey No. 33, the assessment whereof is Rs. 7, and bounded on the East and North by Forest, on the West by the land of Bhika Nanda and on the South by the land of Apte.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land situate, lying and being at the village of Kusgam Badruk in District Poona, Sub-District and Taluka Mawal and in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Vadgam and now of Mawal, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 9½ gunthas and bearing Entry No. 64 and Survey No. 34, the assessment whereof is Rs. 2 and which said land is bounded on the East by Government Gairan (Pasture Land), on the West by the land of Narayen Balwant Bapaye, on the North by the land of Sitaram Tamboo and on the South by the land of Govind Bhairar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!

A SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA

"LOST AND FOUND"

ON A SOUTH SEA ISLAND

A beautiful picture with bewitching women and the gorgeous splendour of the South Sea Islands, featuring

ANTONIO MORENO

HOUSE PETERS

The programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS

CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

Dont Miss this Opportunity of seeing this Wonderful Film AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

WHEN

CHANDER-RAO-MORE

OR

THE MURDER OF SHIVAJI THE GREAT?

WILL BE SCREENED

This is an excellent piece from the Maharatta history showing how the attempts of the Moramily to overthrow Shivaji, was foiled.

Written and Directed by

MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.

Photographed by

MR. P. S. TALGIRI.

PRODUCED BY THE

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,

USUAL TIMINGS AND RATES.

Book this Film at UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Dadarkar Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

Commenced from Saturday

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road

Best Social Picture of the Day

'The Noble Scamp'

Produced by Laxmi Pictures, Bombay.

USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING: 1ST DAY

HORSES LEFT-IN.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Country-breds).

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Shirtaj 9-11, Zara 9-9, Mystery 9-9, Joviality 8-2, Devotion 8-1, Bhopal Hope 7-13, Melwood 7-10, May B. 7-8, Kamala 7-5, Esme 7-5, Sugar Kilanti 7-5, Come On 7-0, Polite Lady 6-12.

VAUXHALL HANDICAP — Distance about 5 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses III Class).

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

Britomart 9-4, Riverine 9-3, Divide 9-2, Sandra 9-1, Motu Proprio 9-0, Charena 8-13, Kaledin 8-12, Luxmi 8-11, Bell's Life 8-10, Crushed Glass 8-8, Green Islet 8-6, Rock Honey 8-4, Ojira 8-0, Surekha 8-0, Pin Money 7-13, Sophie II 7-11, Shingled 7-10, Lilawati 7-7, Island Lord 7-7, Lowborn 7-7, Rock Rose 7-6, La Belle Frusquin 7-2, Hot Lips 7-0.

ELGIN PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

(Handicap for Horses III Class).

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

Happy Times 9-8, Penetrate 9-3, Stormont 9-2, Jovial 8-12, Surdus 8-8, Aspasia 8-8, True Grace 8-7, Barbary 8-7, Cookie 8-6, Lomo 8-4, Radha Piari 8-3, Le Gamin 8-1, Etheldene 7-10, Sharp Warrior 7-10, Desert Gold 7-8, Heat Wave 7-7, Expectant 6-10.

SEPTEMBER PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses II Class).

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

Night Watchman 9-1, Murmansk 9-1, Wasp 8-13, Maryland 8-6, Carton Pierre 8-5, The Bow 8-3, Prey 8-2, Pom Pom 8-1, Belle Syme 7-3.

TURF CLUB UP—Distance 1½ miles.

(Handicap for Arabs I & II Class).

Winner, the Cup Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250.

Silver Thrush 9-9, Rose Hill 9-0, Adwan 8-13, Maylah 8-11, Sun Spray 8-11, Dilawar 8-8, Rarity 8-7, Safety 8-7, Apollo 8-0, Governor 7-12, Some Surprise 7-10, Hazim 7-10, Shahzada 7-7, Ishallah 7-6, St. Andrew's Eve 7-5, Blue Beard 7-4, Laxmiprasad II 6-8, Elser 6-0.

WESTERN INDIA STAKES—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap for Horses I Class).

Winner, the Cup Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 20,000, second Rs. 7,000, third Rs. 3,000.

The Count 9-3, Aborgine 8-7, Joe's Luck 8-4, Ox Trot 8-1, Knight of Clonmel 8-0, Boscombe 8-0, French Briar 7-11, Rabalto 7-8, Rackle 7-8, Canterbury Lamb 7-8.

ATLANTIC STAKES—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Terms Horses 3 and 4 years old only).

Winner Rs. 30,000, second Rs. 10,000 third Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the winner.

Cap-a-Pie 9-0, Scandalous 9-0, Maryland 8-11, Katerfelto 8-11, Dalkester 8-11, Melesigenes 8-11, Grand Excel 8-11, Lady Theo 7-11.

SEPTEMBER PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses II Div.)

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000.

Light Jester 9-2, Krishna Kumari 9-0, My Realm 9-0, Bold Danby 8-13, Cailis 8-9, Miss Evans 8-8, Affable 8-4, Lomond Hills 8-3, Rakings 8-2, Discobolus 8-0, Ulster Ally 7-13, Red Cross Boy 7-11, Talaat Bey 7-7, Arrowy 7-3.

BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Arabs II Class).

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs 500.

Roscoff 9-2, Hawam 8-8, Ballard 8-8, Cardiff 8-6, Shums 8-6, Moscow 8-5, Arthur 8-5, Bismark 8-4, Malikizaman 8-4, Alcis 8-3, Ramban 8-3, Costa Rica 8-2, Commander 8-1, Zoolfakar 8-0, Simbis 8-0, Sinnan 7-10, Kadir Hajaz 7-10, Mahmood 7-9, Guinea 7-8, Elser 7-2.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

In first-class cricket averages for batting, Hobbs easily leads with 48 innings and 3024 runs, his highest score for the innings being 266 not out. He was five times not out. His average runs for innings are 70.32.

Parker of Gloucester virtually heads the averages for bowling with 1,512 overs, 478 maidens, 3,311 runs, 222 wickets and an average of 14.91 runs for wicket, and he is followed by Tate with 1,694 overs, 472 maidens, 3,415 runs 228 wickets and an average of 14.97 runs for wicket.—Reuter's Special.

MATCH ABANDONED DUE TO RAIN.

The four-day fixture between the Champion County and. The Rest of England ended inconclusively, to-day, the match being abandoned owing to rain. The following are final scores: The Rest 430 and 252 for four and declared. Yorkshire 313 and 112 for three (Sutcliffe 50 not out).—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—(First Division). Birmingham 1, Huddersfield 3; Bolton 4, Burnley 2; Everton 4, West Bromwich nil; Leeds 2, Newcastle nil; Manchester 3, Leicester 2.

(Third Division: Southern). Newport nil, Charlton 1; Southend nil, Watford 1; Swindon 4, Bristol 2.

(Third Division: Northern). Hartlepools 5, Accrington 1; Wrexham 1, Wigan Borough nil.—Reuter.

SALE OF RACEHORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the following horses, in the Small Jumping School, Race Course, Poona on Saturday morning, September 19th, commencing at 8 a.m.

The following horses, the property of Mr. Heath, to be sold without reserve:—

1. MAGIC RING.—A grey Arab Horse, 4 years. A maiden.
2. MAGIC ROD.—A Bay Arab Horse, 3 years. 15.1½.
3. ZIAB.—A Chestnut Arab Gelding. A winner.
4. ZIADAN.—A Grey Arab Horse. Winner of three races and placed on nine occasions.
5. INNOCENCE.—A Black Arab Horse. 14.3. A maiden.
6. BLACKWATER.—A Dark Brown English gelding, by Black Jester out of Waterweed. A winner of many races.
7. MAGICAL. A Brown English Horse, by White Magic—Irish Lass. A good winner in England and India.
8. PERSIAN GARDEN.—A Brown Country-bred mare, by Politian—Woodland Lass. Has not yet been raced, but is a promising youngster.

The following Stallions:—

9. JOVE.—A Bay English Horse, aged. A good winner and sire of many winners, including Jovial, Joviality and Shirtaj.
10. ORLOFF.—A Bay English Horse, aged. Winner of six races. A useful Stallion.

Also with reserve:—

11. DIRRAH.—A Bay Arab Pony, 8 years. Winner of two races and placed six times.
12. SAGAB.—A Chestnut Arab Horse Winner of two races.
13. KOOLEB.—A Bay Arab Horse. Winner of six races and placed on seven other occasions.
14. BRUCE.—A Chestnut Arab horse, 4 years. Placed second once in two attempts.
15. MAYFLY.—A Grey Arab horse. A maiden in India, a certain winner up-country.

The property of Mr. Coochick Shah.

16. ARTFUL.—A Bay Country-bred mare, by Arthur B out of Lola, own brother to THE KNUT.

The following horses the property of Mr. A. M. Khairaz, who is selling only to reduce his establishment.

17. AMIN.—A Chestnut Arab Horse. 7 years. Winner of nine races.
18. CESSATION.—A Grey Arab Horse. aged. Winner of five races.
19. DELIGHT.—A Grey Arab horse, 4 years. A maiden in India.
20. CONFEDERACY.—A Chestnut Arab Horse. 6 years. Winner of two races.
21. LAST CALL.—A Chestnut Arab Horse. 7 years. Winner of three races.
22. SYLVANMORE.—A Grey Arab Horse: 7 years. A winner.
23. FROSTY FACE.—A Grey Arab Horse, aged. Winner of three races.

The property of Major H. Whitton.

24. ROYAL GEORGE.—A Bay Arab Horse, 3 years, 14.3. A Maiden.

The Indian Bloodstock Agency will have pleasure in acting for and advising their up-country clients, who are unable to attend the Sales. Terms 5 per cent. commission.

A further sale of all the horses, the property of Nawabzada Saiyid Uzzafar Khan including Miss Evans and Earl will take place in October. Full particulars and catalogues will appear later.

For further particulars apply to THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY, Messrs. CRAWFORD, No. 5, Wanowrie Lines, Poona.

RACING NUMEROLOGY

Could successfully work out GOVERNOR and RARITY both in THE GOVERNOR'S CUP at Poona, besides ONE or TWO Horses in EACH RACE. It is a Standard Book of the SCIENCE OF NUMBERS.

Price Rs. 10/.

Apply to:—The AUTHOR, RACING NUMEROLOGY,

Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

GOUD SARASWAT SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE

A Correspondent writes:—The G. S. B. S. League, started by a few Kanarites over a dozen years ago, is gradually growing into a useful charitable institution with nearly 350 members on its roll. Its chief activity consists in awarding scholarships to poor but deserving students of the Goud Saraswat community in the educationally backward villages and talukas of the Kanara districts. The League is organised on the basis of regular monthly subscriptions, donations from patrons, life members and the general public and the funds thus collected are made available for the distribution of scholarships. The present resources of the League are quite inadequate to respond to the ever increasing requests from the poor students of the vast community in the Kanara districts. The honorary workers try their best to develop the resources of the League by enrolling new members both from Bombay and the mofussil and also collecting considerable sums of donations during the Divali Holidays from the charitable and philanthropic public. Yet it is not a very pleasant thing to observe that there should be thousands of members of the community who fail to evince any interest in the progress and prosperity of the League. Is it not the duty of every member of the community to join the League and identify himself with its educational activities? I earnestly appeal to all the members of the community to enroll themselves as members of the League and thus help to extend its sphere of usefulness.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Yesterday's sharp decline in New York futures was followed to-day by a moderate rise of 41 to 26 points. The market advanced on short covering on unfavourable weather reports. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 21 points lower.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th instant (10-55 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. McFadden and Brothers:—

"General weather somewhat less unfavourable. Plants stopped fruiting. Bolls opening freely."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 16th instant from their Liverpool firm:—

"Weekly weather report considered slightly bearish."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Market advanced on prominent spot firm's sensational reduction in yield by 600,000 bales in past two weeks. We continue bullish."

A moderate advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 430, i.e., about Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach. On Commission Houses selling the market gave way to Rs. 429, but again advanced to Rs. 434 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 434 at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 412 and steadily advanced to Rs. 418 on buying by Commission Houses, European and Japan Exporters and closed at Rs. 418. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 371.

Our market was very quiet yesterday for ready cotton.

To-day Sewri market is closed owing to the death of a cotton merchant.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 3 P.M.

	Bombay, Sept. 17.
Fully Good Broach April-May	434
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	371½
Fine Oomra December-January	418

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 17. Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	430	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	410	394
Bengal F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	410	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	456/70	463
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	430/40	456
Nagpur Fine M. G.	430/40	456
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	.....	442
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	420/30	442
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	390/420	434
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/420	434
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390/400	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	390/400	423
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	470	462
Broach Fully Good M. G.	455	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	420
Muthia F. G. M. G.	.....	410
Dharwar S. G.	445	.....
Coompta M. G.	440/45	.....
Westerns M. G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M. G.	470/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th September, 1925—

	Bales.
Cotton	1666
	Cwts.
Wheat	5935
Linseed	3741
Rape, etc.	735
Gingellyseed	610
Poppyseed	182
Groundnuts	1101
Castorseed	4792
Rice	37302
Myrabollams	891
Cottonseed	4116
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1513
Juwar	630
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	866
	Tons.
Coal	827

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Jute:—Albion 465; Alliance 608; Anglo India 420; Auckland 263; Barnagore 164; Bally 240; Birla 7/12; Belvedere 445; Budge Budge 456; Caledonian 538; Chapdani 184; Clive 30/8 Craig 5; Cheviot 23 Dalhousie 395; Delta 460; Empire 38 Fort Gloster 930; Fort William 390; Gouzalpara 870; Gourepore 765; Hukumchand 10/10; Hooghly 73; Howrah 41/12; India 215; Kamarhatty 560; Kankinarrah 452, Kelvin 760; Khardah 430; Kinnison 380; Lansdowne 305; Lawrence 620; Lothian 575 Naihati 450; National 28/8; New Central 535; Northbrook 54; Nudea 49; Orient 188; Presidency 7/12; Reliance 65; Soorah 27; Standard 425; Union 565; Waverly 7; Hessian 19/8; Jute 99/2.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/4; B. I. Corporation 11/12; Imperial Bank 1400; Imperial Cony. 358.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady closed quiet. Market closed till Friday.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 17.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	32	823	834
Central India	149	2,993	4
Barsi and Nagar	—	950	1,472
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	72	..
Berar	91	2,023	547
Central Provinces	41	1,040	116
Total Oomras	361	7,120	2,772
Dholera	592	1,650	209
N.W. Provinces	—	745	..
Rajputana	110	645	56
Uno-Punjab	1	1,152	620
Broach	—	—	183
Coompta & Dharwar	357	4,6 5	968
Westerns-Northerns	59	3,231	2,178
Cocanada	—	607	304
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	55	2,056	1,179
Persian	104	614	236
American	—	..	..
Egyptian and African	..	6,012	3,021
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	..	—
Total	1,656	20,932	12,825

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16th Sept. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,658	17,210	3,713
Japan & China	..	11,580	27,079
Coast Ports	75	519	919
Up-country by Rail	—	122	563
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	5,278	13,560
Total	1,733	34,719	46,854

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.

Universal Standard 13.43 good inquiry.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 28.70.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.09
January	23.73
March	24.07
New York Noon Call:—	
October	24.06
January	23.68
March	23.98
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	23.62
January	23.80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

September	13.90+.14
October	12.84+.14
December	12.69+.12
January	12.72+.15
March	12.74+.17
May	12.70+.23
September	12.44+.22

EGYPTIANS.

November	23.20+.20
January	22.35+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

September	24.75+.15
October	24.50+.15
November	23.55½+.15
December	22.90+.15
January	22.60+.15
February	22.50+.15
March	22.40+.15
April	22.35+.15
May	22.30+.15
June	22.25+.15
July	22.20+.15
August	22.15+.15
September	22.05+.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C Liverpool:—

September	12.99—.15
October	12.82—.16
November	12.71—.19
December	17.71—.20
January	12.67—.20
February	12.65—.10
March	12.70—.21
April	12.69—.21
May	12.72—.21
June	12.65—.21
July	12.64—.21
August	12.54—.21
September	12.44—.22

Tone.—Quiet but steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Scinde, Good	9.95
Scinde, Fully Good	10.35
Scinde Fine,	10.75
Bengal, Good	10.05
Bengal Fully Good	10.45
Bengal, Fine	10.85
Oomra, Good	10.80
Oomra Fully Good	11.20
Oomra, Fine,	11.60
Broach, Good	11.25
Broach Fully Good	11.65
Broach Fine	12.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 16.

Cotton.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 70,000

October	24.44+.41
January	24.03+.33
March	24.33+.26
May	24.65+.32
Spot Cotton at New York	24.70+.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.00+.38
October and January:—Mutilated.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 3/4.
Demand Bills	4.84,31.
Foreign mined	70 7/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Sept. 16.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.44+.41
January	24.03+.33
March	24.33+.26
May	24.65+.32

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool:—

October	1282—.16
January	12.67—.20
March	12.70—21
May	12.72—21

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 16.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 53/3 Sept./Oct. sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ 54/3 Sept./Oct. sellers.

Tone:—Slow in favour of buyers.

Australian 50 Dec/Jan. value easier.

Choice White Karachi 57 Sept/Oct. value easier.

Tone:—Tallows. Quiet but steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 17, 6-30 p.m.

READY:—	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 4
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 4
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 5
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 7 0	12 15
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 3 0	12 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	14 12
Teelseed, Gaiar 75-25	68 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajer 50-50	66 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed		10 8 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	58 0 0	11 10 0
Jira	12 0 0	

FORWARD.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 5 9
Wheat, Sept.	8 6 9
Linseed, May	13 6 9
Linseed, Sept.	13 3 3

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Firm and dearer only moderate trade.

£19 3/4 Sept/Oct. paid.

£19 1/8 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 1/8 Sept./Oct. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £21 1/8 Sept./Oct. sellers dull.

Linseed Bombay £22 7/8 S/O nominal

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual bold, per ton £21¼ Sept/Oct sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton £21 5/8 Sept./Octo sellers.

Raposeed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 Sept./Oct sellers

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 Sept/Oct. sellers.

Tone of rapeseed.—Dull neglected.

Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ Sept/Oct.

Tone: Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata at £19 3/4 S/O shipment to Hull at £19/16/3 for Oct/November.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21/12/6 S/O sellers.

Tone: Steady demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—40/6 Oct/Dec. buyers.

Raw Linseed Months 40/4½ Jan/April. buyers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—51/1½ Oct/Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—15/4½ Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—15/7 Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—15/7 3/4 Jan/Mar sellers

Tone:—Dull, nothing doing.

London, Sept. 15.

Belgium	11120
Athens	33250

Cuban Sugar 11/7½ Sept. sellers.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 35½ Oct/Nov sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 42½ Sept. value.

Tone:—Firm irregular forward positions dearer.

Ribbed Smoked Sheet 42½ Sept. paid buyers.

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 16.

Karachi Barley 37/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

WOOLSALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Wool auction sale opened to-day available 29,000 fair home trade and good Continental demand America competing most.

Medium White qualities 5 per cent decline lower qualities no change, Yellows hardening.

METALS.

London, Sept. 16.

English best Selected Copper £65½.
Standard Copper G.M.B £62 5/8.
Copper Braziers £80
Yellow Metal 69½
Hard Spelter 31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £161.
Tin Block £261.
Tin Block £261.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Sept. 17. Per md.	Rs	a.	p
Brass, English	½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ½ to 2		57	8	0

COPPER

	Bombay, Sept. 17. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	½	63	4	0
Copper, German	1	63	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American	1½	63	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchateka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ½ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		63	4	0
American Copper ½ to 1, 1¼		63	8	0
English Copper ½ to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Sept. 17.			
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	12	9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Satara	No. 12½	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 40-2	1	5	6
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mambadevi, received on Thursday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Advance on prominent spot firm sensational reduction in yield indication 600,000 bales past two weeks. We continue bullish."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS
(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Khadi:—	Rs. a. p
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 14 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 0
Elphinstone	0 14 0
Long Cloth. (Full weight) 84/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 3 6
Century per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 4 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 0
Textile per lb.	1 4 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 3 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb.	1 3 0
Finlay per lb.	1 3 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No.	5202/5203
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1 2 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 84/40:	
Textile (Hand) per lb	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 0
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 2 0
David per lb.	1 2 0
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 1 6
Western Mill per lb.	1 3 0
Dhooties 7. 8. 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 3 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 4 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 8 0
Phoenix per piece	5 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 0 0
Pearl Pahaney £5 per piece	5 5 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 7 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	5 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pahaney	9 9 0
Hindustan	9 11 0
Salita —	
Century	1 2 6
Textile	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 0

CASH BALANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees.)

In District Treasuries. balance on 31st May, 1925, 2,63,43; 30th June, 1925, 2,61,61; 31st July, 1925, 2,48,32; 31st August, 1925, 2,26,82.

With the Imperial Bank of India, balance on 31st May, 1925, 28,42,84; 30th June, 1925, 22,25,84; 31st July, 1925, 24,53,80; 31st August, 1925, 19,62,20.

Total balance on 31st May, 1925, 31,06,27; 30th June, 1925, 24,87,45; 31st July, 1925, 27,02,12; 31st August, 1925, 21,89,02.

SCHOOL SLATES

UNBREAKABLE

"ALFA" Brand 4"x2½"

SOLE AGENT

THEO WENDT. - - - - HAMBURG (Germany.)

SHARES.

London, Sept. 16.

Hongkong Bank	£135½
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
National Bank	£ 46 3/4
P. and O. Bank	£10
Eastern Bank	6 1/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay	13 to 13/3.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 17

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	69 4
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	10
Imperial	500		1405
Imperial Contributory	125	10	351 4
Union	72	—	3 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	26
Katni Cement O.	160	—	27 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	45 12
RAILWAY COMPANIES			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	802 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	14 2
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	85
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	75 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	71
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76 8
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	94
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180
Scindia Steam	30	—	7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	465
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	802 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	90 10
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	60 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	746 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	830
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	347 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	495
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	980
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	205 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	625
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	110
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	87 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	4 10
	Sh. 8	—	—
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	25	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	337 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	600
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	91
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	4 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O	75	—	13 8
Thacker	50	—	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	365
Bihiance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Asrar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	339
Bombay Cotton P.	10	8 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	738 12
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	307 8
Central India O.	100	16	447 8
Central P.	500	8 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	90
Cowrla	100	7	125
Crescent	100	6	148 12
Currimbhoy	250	—	330
David	500	—	350
Dawa	250	40	520
Diamond O.	100	—	11
Ei D. Sassoon United O	10	—	0 14 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pahaney	250	15y	238
Elward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	20
Emperor Edward	500	—	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	740
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	540
Globe	100	—	45
Gokak	100	7	97 8 +D
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1025
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	200
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	220 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	345
Indian Woollen	50	—	6
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	55
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4500
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	87 8
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathuradas	100	—	110
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2350
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	10y	240
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	87
Pearl	250	12	390
Phoenix	100	15	400
Planet	100	—	10
Premier	100	—	52 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	450
Shalapur	1,000	1000	9325
Simplex	250	—	91 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	80
Standard	500	100	1325
Swadeshi	100	18	435
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	—	60
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1435
Vishnu P.	500	35	520
Western India Spng	1,000	40	580

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ahmedabad Advance				365
Bombay Cotton				330
Bombay Dyeing	732-8	743-12	730	738-12
Century	301-4	307-8	301-4	307-8
Central India	441 4	448-12	441-4	448-12
Colaba Land				90
Crescent	167-8	177 8	167-8	177-8
Edward Sassoon				150
Fazulbhoy	727 8	742-3	725	740
Finlay				130
Globe				45
Gokak				97-8
Indian Bleaching				200
Indore Malwa	342-8	345	342-8	345
Kohinoor				965
Madhowjee				87-8
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				105
Mysore				110
New Great	240	243-12	240	242-8
Pabaney				235
Pearl	385	395	380	390
Phoenix				400
Simplex				90
Swadeshi	430	435	430	435
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				65

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				110
Bombay Steam				5
,, Tram Co., Ord.				90-10
Bundi Cement				6
Indian Cement				26
Central India Mining				27-8
Katni Cement Ord.				30
Shivrajpur				45 12
Tata Hydro	737 8	750	737 8	746 4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				138
Tata Iron & Steel, Pref				48-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept 17

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	96
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100
6 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99 15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1945	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 1
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	75 8
4 per cent. Mumbai 1974	75 0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75 0
5 per cent. Port Trust 1930	101 0
4 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	101 0
,, 1951	101 13

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quite.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 16.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90 £89 3/8 unchgd.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 1/2+¼.

War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47 £101 15/16+1/8

Conversion Loan £76½ unchgd.

Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £101½ unchgd.

Indian Loan 7 p. c. £103+½

Consols 2½ p. c. 55 1/4. unchgd.

Rupee Paper 3½ p. c 51 unchgd

Indian Stock 3½ p. c. (Sterling Loan) 67 1/8+1/8.

Govt. Securities 3 p. c. 51 5/8+1/8.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—"Times of India" vs. 2nd Wiltshire Regt. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails of Sept. 3, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

S.S. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 7 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Middlesex Regt. Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

Public Debate at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, between Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Social Democratic Club, Mr. B. J. Desai presiding, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Public meeting re. death of late Dr. Bhandarkar, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 20.

Bombay Urban Banks' Conference, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 2-30 p.m., Prof. M. L. Tannan to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

HAMLEY.—On the 16th September, at Melbourne, Australia, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hamley, of Bombay. (Secondary Training College),—a son.

R1827

BENGAL CLUB, PAREL.—A social gathering to meet the members of the East Bengal Club will be held in the Club premises to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

"MARATHA VAIBHAV MANDAL."—Under the auspices of the mandal a meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. in Fanaswadi to congratulate Messrs. Jedhe and Javalker.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 6-30 to 8-00 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

MARATHI VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.—A public discussion on the "Study of Old Marathi Literature", initiated by Mr. M. D. Altekar on the 22nd ultimo, under the auspices of the Marathi Vangmaya Seva Mandal, will be resumed to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m., at the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bhau Jivanjee Lane, Thakordwar.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind", with the mails from Bombay of 12th instant, arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th inst., and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 21st idem. S. S. "Muroran Maru" (Japan bound) arrived at Kobe on the 15th instant.

"GANDHISM IN POLITICS."—There will be a debate at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Social Democratic Club, when the Club will propose that "in the opinion of this House Gandhism is a reactionary force in politics". Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will preside.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, KALBADEVI.—The following students have passed out of the above Institute the senior Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce in Bookkeeping and Accountancy which was held in Bombay in last May by the Bombay Government Educational Department:—Rajadhyaxa Mukund Bhikappa, (Distinction). Daruwalla Rustomji Pestonji, Maden Phiroze Sorab, Mehta Dhunjishaw Shapurji, Sequeira Lawrence Sebastion. Tendulker Ramchandra Mahdeo, Khumbatta Ruttanshaw Erachshaw and Karle Khanderao Laxman.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th September, 1925:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	14,69,30,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,36,73,000
Total	19,74,03,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,20,36,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,48,82,600
Bills Discounted	1,36,16,000
Bank Premises	54,36,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,02,51,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	8,11,82,000
Total	19,74,03,000

BETTER SUPPLY OF WATER

NEW GREAT PIPE LINE OPENED.

An interesting ceremony indicating the satisfactory completion of the first portion of Bombay's new great pipeline was performed on Thursday morning, when the President of the Corporation, Mr. Joseph Baptista, formally opened at Ghatkoper the large Sluice Valve controlling the new water supply conveyed to Bombay through the new Tansa Mains. The new pipes now brought into use are only part of the Tansa Completion Works Scheme, but they have resulted in a supply of water being given to Bombay equal to 50 per cent more than the maximum supply ever given during the last 10 years. For the past few days citizens of Bombay will have noticed that they have been receiving in their houses a much better supply of water than has been the case for many years past, and that it has been generally continuous throughout the 24 hours. There is reason to hope that this supply will not only be maintained but will be further improved as experience is gained in the use of the new pipe system. This result has been made possible by the early completion of the new bridges over the Creek at Kasheli.

Had these bridges not been taken in hand and completed with remarkable rapidity, it would not have been possible materially to augment the water supply to Bombay until about March, 1927. When the Tansa Completion Works are finished the quantity of water available will be approximately double the previous supply. From to-day onwards the Water Works Department hope to be in a position to give a constant supply of Tansa water throughout the day to the whole of the City commencing from 4 a.m.

It may be noted that the level of the water in Vehar lake is very low and but for the completion of the new pipes from Tansa the City would have had to have been content with a very restricted supply at least until June, 1926. As it is, Tansa Lake is still overflowing and the supply in Vehar is every day being replenished from Tansa.

OUTRAGING MODESTY OF LADY.

PARSI SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, disposed of the case in which Mrs. Perojo Framroz Billimoria had charged Pherozeshew Cawasji Chinoy with outraging a woman's modesty, alleging that the accused rang her up on the telephone and used objectionable expressions.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared for the complainant while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, appeared for the accused.

The complainant in her evidence corroborated the story which has already appeared in these columns.

After recording some more evidence His Worship, delivered judgment. In passing sentence upon the accused His Worship took into consideration the fact that his foolish action had caused moral and social degradation of himself and his family and that he was dismissed from his office and was in danger of losing his provident fund. He chartcterised the action of the accused as cowardly and detestable and sentenced him to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

DANGER OF INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF QUININE.

COL. NOVIS' SUGGESTION TO MINIMISE RISK

Jamanali Mohmedbux, a police constable No. 3534 L. A. was admitted in the Police Hospital on the 13th instant suffering from high malarial fever. Dr. K. B. Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon, gave him 30 grains of quinine by mouth but as the fever did not yield he gave him intravenous injection of quinine on Wednesday. He examined his heart before giving injection and satisfied himself that he could take it. After about ten minutes a nurse came up running and informed Dr. Desai that the patient was dead. He ran up and examined his pulse but he had none.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest and on his request Col. Novis, Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital came to assist the court.

Examined by Col. Novis, Dr. Desai said that he gave the deceased six grains in 2 c. c. of saline to dilute the qoinine. He had boiled six grains of quinine in the saline. After the first injection, the patient showed no bad signs. He had no idea that there was anything wrong with the deceased until the nurse came to him.

Col. Novis then giving evidence said after what he had heard from Dr. Desai he did not think a post-mortem examination was necessary. Deaths have occurred due to intravenous injections of quinine but on very rare occasions. He recommended that in future in all public hospitals ready prepared sealed ampules of quinine be used for hypodermic and intravenous injections whereby risks would be minimised.

Captain Thornton, Police Surgeon, said that the quinine which they used in the police hospital for intravenous injections was of the usual kind and was supplied by Government. The syringes and solutions were strictly sterilized.

The jury returned a verdict of death by heart-failure and remarked that they were satisfied that the injection was given to the patient with all the necessary precautions. They were grateful to Col. Novis for assisting the court at the request of the Coroner.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

Herbert Carberry alias Wilkinson and Alec Maitland Mawley, both Europeans, who were sent to jail a few weeks ago by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on charges of cheating and abetment in connection with a bogus lottery ran by them in Bombay, again appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. P. Dastur as the accused in three cases of attempt to cheat.

The case for the prosecution was that the two accused colluded with each other in running a huge lottery, the principal prizes of which went to unsold tickets. In connection with a second lottery ran by the same men three complaints of attempt to cheat were lodged by Messrs. P. R. Daniel, M. R. Daniel and J. D. Cainey. The amount involved was Rs. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 respectively.

Mr. Banaji, who appeared with Mr. De Cruz, for the defence, raised three points against the case being proceeded with. The accused, it will be remembered, were extradited from Pondicherry. Their arrest, Mr. Banaji contended, was illegal as they were extradited from Pondicherry before the warrant reached that place. They could not be tried on a charge of attempt to cheat because they had not been extradited on that charge. Further, "attempt to cheat" was not mentioned in the list of extraditable offences appended to the treaty between England and France.

Mr. Thanawalla, replying on behalf of the prosecution, stated that no warrant was necessary in the present case as the accused were arrested on a requisition on the charges of cheating, attempt to cheat and abetment. Although attempt to cheat was not mentioned in the treaty. Section 13 of the Extradition Act of 1903, laid down that persons accused of attempt to commit an offence should be deemed to be accused of the offence itself. A similar provision was found in the Extradition Act of 1873. Mr. Thanawalla also cited Section 3 (1), of the General Clauses Act. He further argued that the East Indian Possessions of France were excluded from the Treaty of 1867, and that they were not within the Extradition Act. The procedure for extradition between British India and the French possessions in India was laid down by Article 9 of the Convention of 1850.

Mr. Banaji cited a case of the Calcutta High Court, wherein it had been held that the French possessions in India were not excluded from the Treaty of 1867.

His Worship held that in view of Mr. R. Savarkar's case it did not matter to him how the accused were arrested. It was sufficient for him that the accused were before him on specific charges. He held he could therefore try them and upholding Mr. Thanawalla's contention ordered the case to be proceeded with.

The accused intimated they wanted to appeal to the High Court on this order and the case was therefore postponed.

ROVERS FOOTBALL CUP.

WEST YORKS BEAT B. B. R. A.

Two local teams met in the Rovers Tournament on Thursday when the West Yorks defeated the B. B. R. A. by two goals. The League champions did not shape as well as usual and at the interval there was no score. Perhaps, the B. B. R. A. backs, Lindsay and Gabriel, were responsible for the ineffectiveness of the Yorks as they were at the top of their form. The Military defence on the other hand was impregnable and Stewart did not have much to do. Holmes as centre-half was the cleverest player on the field, his tackling being a feature of the game. Lynn, the B. B. R. A. custodian, gave a splendid exhibition in goal and saved some really good shots. The first half brought a blank score-board though the Yorks certainly dominated the up-and-down play. Early in the second half Worton trapped Pulleston's accurate centre and put the ball past Lynn who had come out to tackle. The same player scored the second goal soon after under somewhat similar circumstances. The B. B. R. A. defence held out after this, but their forwards could make no headway against Holmes and Co.

West Yorks:—Stewart; Goodall and Bowron; Salmon, Holmes and Woolston; Pulleston, Inman, Worton, McHale and Godlington.

B. B. R. A.:—Lynn; Gabriel and Lindsay; Rodgers, V. Kelly and C. Kelly; Ardagh, H. Kelly, Muller, E. Kelly and Carey.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

By securing second and third places in their run against the East Bengal, the Y. M. C. A. won their argument against the Calcutta team. Mitter, however, came first in 14 seconds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

'Times of India' vs. Wiltshire Regiment.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR SINGAPORE.

RUBBER PLANTERS' PLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The "Financial Times" correspondent at Singapore, in the course of a pessimistic review of the rubber planted areas in Singapore Island, which, in his opinion, are the worst in Malaya, says the ensuing resumption of operations in connection with the Singapore base are greatly perturbing the planters regarding labour supply. He expresses the opinion that a serious situation will arise unless the Admiralty draws the necessary labour from India instead of locally and points out that the latter was brought from India. Plantation industry estates will be depleted in time and more labour will be required if, as is feared, higher wages are offered, in anticipation of which there are already indications that coolies are drifting to Singapore.—Reuter's Special.

RECEPTION TO MR. V. J. PATEL.

B. P. C. C. RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday a resolution was passed to accord a public reception to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on his arrival at Victoria Terminus towards the end of this month, in honour of his being elected the first non-official President of the Legislative Assembly. It was also decided to hold a public meeting at Congress House the same day to congratulate him. It is understood that the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party will join the Congress Committee in the reception.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Sir William Greaves, Kt., Barat-Law, Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, arrived in Madras on Wednesday morning from Calcutta with Lady Greaves. They were to leave the same night for Ootacamund.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister of Excise and Forests, will proceed on tour to Ahmednagar on September 28, returning to Poona on October 1. He will halt at Ahmednagar for two days.

The Hon. Sir Syed Mahomed Fakruddin, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, returned to Ranchi on Thursday morning from Hazaribagh.

His Grace the Rt. Rev. Dr. Augustine Kandathil, Archbishop of Eranaculam and the Metropolitan of the Syrian Catholics in Malabar, had an interview on the 19th August at the India Office, London, with Lord Birkenhead.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians on Thursday visited the Calcutta Vincent Home Institution conducted by the Daughters of the Cross of Leige.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians accompanied by Lord and Lady Lytton visited on Thursday morning the Victoria Memorial.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians accompanied by a Belgian Psychologist paid a visit to Sir Jagodish Chandra Bose's Institute and evinced great interest in experimental and research work carried on there.

Lord Sinha had an interview with His Majesty the King of the Belgians at Government House, Calcutta. The King accompanied by the Governor visited the Asiatic Society and spent about an hour seeing the library and numerous collections of historical interest.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians were presented on Wednesday evening with addresses of welcome by the staff and students of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, which is built on the immense sacrifices of the Belgian fathers.

Mr. Gandhi and party arrived at Ranchi on Wednesday evening by motor.—A. P.

TRIBHUVAN ROAD LIQUOR SHOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Collector of Bombay writes to say that the Commissioner of Excise has directed that the persons endorsing the representation against the location of a country liquor shop on the Tribhuvan Road should be given the option of selecting a suitable site to replace the old site by the 20th instant, failing which the site on the Tribhuvan Road will be regarded as finally approved. This, sir, is hardly just and our committee expresses its surprise at it.

It involves—to say the least—the fallacy of hysteron—proteron viz., of putting the cart before the horse. My committee takes it that the Commissioner saw when he visited the locality on the 10th instant that the Tribhuvan Road is not at all an area where a liquor shop could be permitted. The crucial test and the governing principle with which this question is to be viewed is in whose interest the Government is dumping this shop in a locality where there has been no liquor shop from times immemorial? The Commissioner—my committee feels—saw that there is not drinking population in the locality and the shop could not possibly be in the interest of the people there. The licensee is not our opposite party. We are sincerely sorry for him. My committee represents the non-drinking sections of the locality and both the Government and more particularly the licensee have yet to prove that there is any drinking population in the locality. The onus of proof is not at all on our sholders. It is solely on the head of the licensee. The proposed location of the Trubhuvan Road from the point of view of the declared policy of the Government of Bombay is even more prominent than the previous one on the Girgaon Back Road and therefore the Indian Press has condemned it in unmitigated terms. Are Government, my committee asks—going to counteract their own declared policy by mere consideration of Excise revenue when it has been conclusively proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that there is no necessity of a liquor shop there? That the Girgaon people do not want a liquor shop in their locality, is it a reason why it should be forced on the Tribhuvan Road? The aforesaid location must change the aspect of the locality when peaceful, lawabiding, and cultured people live.

In conclusion, my committee feels that it is none of their business to select a suitable site nor it is that of the Government's. The onus of selecting a suitable place rests solely on the head of the licensee and if he is not able to do it in consonance with the principles that govern the Excise Administration of Government—the only alternative is to cancel the licensee. Ours is not an agitation against an individual like the licensee whoever he may be. It is in public interest and in the interest of Government's own declared policy we urge the Commissioner of Excise to reconsider the decision communicated to us and modify it to the extent of asking the licensee to select a suitable site. He might get one where there is a bulk of people addicted to drink. Should he not be able to find one, then all we say is that the licensee's case is hopeless and there seems to us no alternative but to cancel the license.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS,
Secretary appointed by the public meeting held on the 4th instant.
Sept. 16 Bombay.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 765
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 805
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 790

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.84-11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 102.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs 112.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet—dull.

London, Sept. 16.
Tele. Transfer 1/6 7/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4.4 1½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/8 quiet.

London, Sept. 16.
Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3-4 Ex.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 months 32 9/16.
Closing tone of Silver:—China selling India buying quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3.
Interest 7 days market loan 3 3/8.
Discount, Bank of England 4½ per cent. since 6th August 1925.
Bars Sold £21,000.
Sovereigns for Export to India £65,000
Sovereigns for Argentine £10,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32
Bank Demand 1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand 762.
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 161½.
Shanghai 214.
Japan 111½.
Singapore 156 3/4
Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDDE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.07
Christiani	23.08
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.11
Prague	16868

New York, Sept. 16.
Demand Bills 4.84 31

London, Sept. 16.
Exchange on London in Paris 103.05
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36
Exchange on London in Italy 119.55.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 16.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5¼.
Rentes 3 per cent. 18½.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due. 1931/46. Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1937 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs. 102/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 104/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 105/2.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/2.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/10.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/.

6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 months 3-7/8 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
Money 1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Sovereigns ready, 12-6-0.
Sovereigns forward, 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold, 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73-11-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73-6-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72-14-0.

London, Sept 16.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 32-10.
Silver forward, d. 32-9.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. China was a large seller at higher rate. India bought for immediate shipment. Reaction towards rise possible after this fall.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ready:—21-3-3.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-6, at 6 p.m. 21-5-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-2-6, at 6 p.m. 21-2-6.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-3-0.
Tone—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ready:—73-15.
Vaida Asho—Opening 73-6, Highest 73-11, at 6 p.m. 73-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 73. Highest 73-4, at 6 p.m. 72-13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-15-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-8.
Tone:—Market quiet.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
17th September, 1925.

November.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	24.44	24.65 +21	24.40	—4
LIVERPOOL.	12.82	13.11 +29	13.14	+32

Sewri Market Closed. Khandi Closing. 434 0-0

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS : : :
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1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1925.

TIME FOR ACTION.

To know the real character of the Council of State we should look not to Lord Reading's paternal blessings and encomiums but to the Council's rejection of the Fire Arms Bill on the previous day which sought to make impossible a repetition of Jallianwalla. Well might Sir Narasimha Sarma claim that the Council had eminently fulfilled the function for which it had been designed—namely, as an antidote to the elected majority of the Assembly, as a seat of power of the Government, and as a check upon the deliberate will of the people. Lord Reading proudly declared that the Council had "rightly interpreted his observations" regarding the need for co-operation. The specific instance was superfluous because the Council has "interpreted" the wishes of His Excellency and his colleagues with faithful precision on every vital matter affecting the liberties and progress of the nation. Lord Reading emphasised that "due weight" should be attributed to the decisions of the Council: the credit for its weighty character really belongs to the Government themselves since the Council has neither the glamour of an aristocratic chamber nor the strength of an elected assembly nor even the utility of a senate representing national as distinct from provincial interests. The Council's record, His Excellency averred, would bear honourable comparison with any of its successors. We hope not, for unless honour consists in flouting the overwhelming desires of the people and opposing their most natural demands, the Council's record cannot be squared with the demands of national self-respect or elementary equity. The Council has not even had the excuse of the accident of heredity for its consistent obscurantism or of lighter hue for its hostility to Indian interests. Lord Reading pompously stated that the Council's record would endure as an example and a lesson. So it will: but as an example of the constitutional fraud of the reforms and a lesson of thoughtless unpatriotism.

The Viceroy concluded one of the most fatuous speeches that he has delivered with a note of regret at parting with the Council. The regret was justified; for, even making due allowance for the fact that the constitution of the Council makes it, *pace* Lord Reading, a willing instrument for registering the views of the bureaucracy, no successor of it will be so dead to the voice of patriotism as to be guilty of the series of betrayal of the country's interests which makes up the inglorious record of the body whose disappearance the Viceroy has so sincerely mourned. It was not surprising that such a Council should have completed its record with the crowning achievement of abetting the Government in the most recent insult which they have added to the injury of denying freedom to the country. The Nationalist members of the Assembly are contemplating resigning their seats and seeking re-election on the Reforms issue in order to strengthen the pressure necessary to bend the bureaucracy to the people's will. Such a step, provided an effective majority of the elected members are a party to it, will, besides being an eloquent national answer to the insult put upon the country, go a long way in creating the atmosphere favourable to the operation of the sanctions for the satisfaction of the national demand. The speech of the Viceroy makes such concerted action on the part of Nationalist members more imperative than ever. For, it gives no indication of any sincere desire to respond to the Assembly's demand. The Assembly's amendment will be "duly considered" but only as part of "the conclusions of the Indian Legislature" and due weight will be attributed to the views of the Council of State. We know what the result of the "consideration" given to the Assembly's conclusions has been in the past and there can hardly be any doubt as to the outcome in the present instance when in the process of "consideration" due weight is to be given to the unpatriotic verdict of the Council of State. It would be both foolish and impolitic to refrain from taking timely action as a result of false optimism generated by reading into the Viceroy's speech more than he meant. The meaning of that speech is as plain as a pikestaff and it is that India must humiliate herself, abandon her claim to self-determination and in all due obedience do as her masters tell her before expecting the reward in the shape of the dead sea fruit of a Royal Commission. A Royal Commission, whether it is appointed in 1929 or in 1926, will not bring India nearer freedom than she is to-day. Freedom will be assured only when India is able to compel England to recognise her right to frame her own constitution in consultation with and not at the dictation of those who rule her now. Any compromise on this issue will be fatal to India's cause. The Nationalist members of the Assembly who are fascinated by the prospects of a Royal Commission will do well to be fore-warned if they are anxious to retain the confidence of the nation.

Whether the demonstration of national protest in the shape the Nationalist members are contemplating takes place or not, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that, valuable as such demonstrations are, they alone cannot suffice to bring the country nearer her goal. For that purpose effective action on a nation-wide scale so as to secure the maximum results has to be taken. The complete boycott of foreign, especially British, cloth, will be the most immediately suitable and feasible form of such action.

THE RIFFIS AND EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

The struggle which Abdel Kerim and his people are valiantly waging against the combined forces of French and Spanish Imperialism is really a part of the struggle between the subject races of Islam and the East and the white races who seek domination, political and economic, of their territories. The special prayer which Indian Muslims will to-day offer, in full confidence of the support of their Hindu and other fellow-countrymen, will go as a message of cheer to the brave warriors. To the Indian the process by which White capitalist interests seek to utilise the political power of their own Governments for their own purpose of ecoromic exploitation is not quite unfamiliar, but he has an opportunity in the war between France and the Riffi State of watching the working of an invasion of a people's sovereign rights, because some Frenchmen must fight for pure glory, others must be consumed with the desire of obtaining naval preponderance in the Mediterranean, while others still are anxious not to lose the dominating interest of French capitalism in Morocco. The fact that no single English organ of any importance has wished France good luck in her campaign against the land of Abdel Kerim has not escaped the lynx-eyed observation of French journalists. They attribute the lukewarm comments of England to the Anglo-Saxon fear that French success in securing a foothold for French power right opposite to Gibraltar, and French success in keeping Spain tied down to her colonial policy, by financial baits, and offers of co-operation against common enemies, are possibilities which run against the continued supremacy of British naval power.

French chauvinists are fond of comparing Marshal Lyautey to a Cromer, and would like to find in Marshal Petain a Kitchener. The dream of making the territory from the Mediterranean coast right up to where the French sphere of influence abuts on the Belgian, what Egypt is to the British Empire, has been the dream of French Imperialists for more than a generation. People like the Riffis are the thorns in the path. M. Malvy, the French Minister of State, was sent to Spain early this year to offer terms of support to Spain in the latter's efforts to drive out Abdel Kerim's forces. The Minister who had chosen Spain as the land of his exile when banished from France for his pro-German sympathies, could achieve little in his negotiations except to convince his colleagues in Paris that in the struggle from May onwards, until October when the annual downpour of rain would make fighting impossible, it would have to be France who must bear the brunt of the struggle. Spain was at the end of her resources. Her military dictatorship had kept the truth from her people, and had succeeded in inducing amongst the peasants of Estremadura and the Castilean plateau an enthusiasm for a war for which they were freely sacrificing their youth but about the value of waging which they had their doubts. A bogus attempt was made by May last of promising peace terms to the so-called rebel, who had the effrontery to rise against the Sultan of Morocco, France's puppet. A writer in the "Koelnische Zeitung" has in a recent issue of that paper given an exhaustive analysis of the steps France took in advance to make these terms of such a nature that any people fighting for their very independence were bound to reject them. Abdel Kerim was offered an "autonomous Riffi State" but with the proviso that there would be established in that State a police force for keeping law and order, whose cadre would be determind by France. The intrepid Riffi leader naturally rejected this offer, and to the disgust of French diplomatists he was not slow to begin a propaganda amongst the European nations and in America to present his side of the picture. That the propaganda is having effect can be gauged from the sarcastic comments of the learned editor of the "Europe Nouvelle," a French weekly paper which prides itself upon the cold and dispassionate manner of its treatment of international questions. There is no doubt but that Abdel Kerim not only has able German and other European officers to direct his war operations, he has also the good fortune of possessing capable emissaries who present his case with persuasive effort at European chancellories. Who are these emissaries? the "Europe Nouvelle" asks and answers that after the Spanish intermediary Etchevarrieta, who was in close touch with the Riffian leader, had retired from the scene, a French retired colonial officer, Mons. Gabrielli tries to play the peacemaker. "There are also Muslim and Balkan agents who are called at Paris or Madrid safe people" through whom Abdel Kerim gives to the world his side of the case. Then the French paper proceeds to mention the "indiscreet auxiliaries" of Abdel Kerim, the English, Italian, and American journalists, many of whom work from Tangier. As regards "the discreet auxiliaries they are to be found amongst the Germans, Russians, Egyptians and Turks". If this information is correct, France is waging this unrighteous war in defiance of all moral opinion in Europe and America. No European nation is anxious to remonstrate with France because no nation has the power of making any effective remonstrance. The latest news indicates that unless French forces put to effective rout the armed peasantry of Abdel Kerim, General Jupiter Pluvius will begin operations in aid of the latter. And what are the forces which the most powerfully armed nation on the Continent is putting into field against a peasant race who are fighting for hearth and home? A continental paper puts them down at 4,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry 11,000 artillery, 8,000 sappers and miners, all these led by 3,000 French officers. Besides these France has in the field about 13,000 coloured troops, who are, however, no longer trusted as safe combatants at the Front. A recent Reuter's cable put down the strength of the combined Franco-Spanish forces at 1,50,000. Here is the steam-roller of French Imperialism in motion to crush a fly, and when the fly succeeds in just escaping it, it is but natural that the whole world will applaud its pluck and resource.

Notes of the Day.

The Ban Against Mr. Saklatvala.

The action of the U. S. Secretary of State in revoking the passport *visa* granted to Mr. Saklatvala, M. P. differs only in degree but not in kind from the recent prosecution of the Dayton school master for teaching the theory of evolution to America's future citizens. The United States is a republic in name only. "Every man in America", writes M. Bertrand Russel who, it may be recalled, was not allowed to lecteure in some of the American universities, "is regarded simply as a citizen and is expected to submit to the decisions of the majority. Democracy, as understood in America, is not softened by any freedom for groups or individuals to decide their private concerns as may seem good to them. This fact combined with the Puritan tradition of moral persecution accounts for the extraordinarily small degree of self-determination permitted to the individuals in America." The university teachers, being victims of the tyranny either of capitalists or of a democracy whose intellectual atmosphere is reminiscent of the seventeenth century, have to choose between hypocrisy and starvation. It is no wonder that the intelligentsia which is trained by such teachers easily succumbs to complete public enslavement. To quote Mr. Russel's testimony again: "America is essentially a country of pious peasants, like Russia. The peasants in America control the Government, but delegate much of their power to certain rich men, on condition that these men pose as champions of religion and morality, which they are too willing to do. It is obvious that, in such a community, intellectual freedom can only exist *sub rosa*." It is as one such champion of the existing order in America that Mr. Kellog has banned the entry of Mr. Saklatvala and has thereby saved his countrymen from the menace of his "inflammatory and revolutionary speeches." That the only strong revolutionary movement in America is the Ku Klux Klan, which is more reactionary than the Government itself, shows how very patriotic is the step Mr. Kellog has taken. Apart from the fact that it is a gross misrepresentation to suggest that Mr. Saklatvala preaches anarchy, the ban against him is an insult to the British Parliament of which he is a member and as one of whose representatives he was to have proceeded to America. It remains to be seen if the British Parliament meekly submits to this insult. Meanwhile, the U. S. Government has made itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by its futile and fatuous fiat of intolerance.

"Wanton Oppression."

The Government are faithfully carrying out Lord Birkenhead's assurance that the Assembly would be consulted before decisions on the Muddiman Report are taken as shown by their obdurate opposition to Pandit Shyamlal Nehru's resolution demanding the removal of electoral disqualification for those who had undergone imprisonment. The Muddiman Majority, which deals with the matter in Para 72, was so dense headed as not to be able to distinguish between offences involving moral turpitude and those not involving it. This reminds us of the naivete of Sir Maurice Hayward who confessed once that he did not know what a political prisoner was! But if moral turpitude is after all so undefinable and mysterious, how are the local Government to whom, under the new rules, discretion has been given to remove disqualification going to judge? To vest this power in the Local Governments instead of devising an objective provision and automatic method is arbitrary and obnoxius and Sir Alexander Muddiman, the inventor of this rule, had himself to admit the unsatisfactory nature of the plan. As regards the period of a sentence which constitutes a bar, the limit has been raised from six months to a year though the Joint Committee favoured a limit of five years. But any limit is artificial and fantastic and the Government's action in raising it is a proof of the arbitrariness of the present arrangements. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the ablest constitutional lawyer in the Assembly, went to the root of the matter when he supported Pandit Nehru's resolution on the great constitutional principle that the electors have a right to choose their representatives without restriction. This electoral rule deprives the constituencies of that prerogative and Mr. Iyengar, therefore, rightly called it a piece of wanton oppression. Evidently the Government benches and their non-official European supporters have never heard of the Wilkes case which every schoolboy knows: and the right won by Wilkes is more important in India where agitation is branded as sedition and nationalists penalised as anarchists.

Sex Bar in Education.

We have received a copy of an elaborate defence of the action of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University in imposing a ban on co-education in the B.A. classes. The writer complains about the unfairness of the "Leader" in not giving publicity to the correspondence in favour of the decision but since the writer himself has hidden his identity under the pseudonym of "A Member of the Court," his grievance, even if true, loses much of its force. The writer has mistaken the ground of the opposition which was directed not merely at the discouragement of co-education but even more at the abolition of the permissive provision enabling girls to study with boys if they chose. Those who wished to study separately had facilities in the Crosthwaite College and there was no reason to insist on compulsory sex segregation of a kind unprecedented in the annals of Indian Universities. The writer answering the argument of the "Leader" that there had been no complaint by girls or their parents suggests that boys and their parents are also entitled to consideration. If there are boys who feel shy to learn along with girls, the more sensible course is to seclude such boys rather than exclude girls who have no objection. As regards the risk of girls receiving an inferior type of instruction, the writer offers a rather puerile retort that after all the capacity of teachers always differ. That is no answer because the whole point of the opponents is that the system of sex discrimination leads to the differentiation and deterioration of standards of teaching, the question of capacity being altogether irrelevant. Indeed, the Council has by permitting two lady-students to continue their studies with boys tacitly acknowledged the right of the girls and their parents to select between the methods of co-education and of rigid separation.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO MESERS. NEHRU AND JINNAH.

Newspaper correspondents are busy informing an unsophisticated world of your admirers that you are contemplating a strategic retreat from the Assembly, because the Government stand firm as rocks to your petulant wails for the acceptance of the Minority Report in the Muddiman Committee. There are also the newspaper editors considering or pretending to consider the possibilities of such a step on the Indian public, which would be flattering to you, or otherwise, according to the predilections of the particular editor or his understudy. But all through the haze of suggestions, and speculations, there is one clear not of wonderment,—not at your decision to cross the Rubicon without destroying the bridge for recrossing if necessary; but at the uncertainty, wisely generated by yourselves regarding the foggy notions of the future action and policy. And so I take this opportunity to impress upon you some considerations, which I fear in the rather murky atmosphere of Simla you may not be in a position fully to appreciate.

And, in the first place, may I ask what you expect to be the result of this move? Do you suppose that because a few of you,—even a majority of the Assembly,—resign their seats as a protest against the positively don't-care-a-twopenny-damn-for-your-opinion attitude of the Government of Lord Reading, that that Government will change its attitude? The leopard changeth not his spots, nor the Jew his religion. I do not believe in miracles, and I take it, gentlemen, you, too, are much too enlightened to believe in a miraculous orientation of such settled policies as Lord Reading and his advisers have been emboldened to pursue, and are defiantly pursuing, in studied disregard of All you say. I wisely omit from the preceding sentence "all you do", because I know, and you know, and the Government knows, you do, and mean to do, just precisely nothing whatsoever.

The Modus Operandi.

Let us glance briefly at the *modus operandi*, or rather at the unfolding of the drama. You will resign your seats,—or at least those of you who feel certain to be re-elected. I am convinced Pundit Motilal has nothing to fear, nor has Mr. Jinnah since he has suddenly recovered zeal for the rights of the Muhammadans; and so I have no hesitation in believing that you are honest in your advice. But are you quite sure of your followers? I ask you this home question because I have a painful experience of the *usque ad arras* policy of a good many of the colleagues who now follow you two gentlemen in the lobby on most of the important questions of the day. Take the most prominent illustration, perhaps, that you can find, that any one can mention. I select that instance the more particularly, because it is likely to create a *cause celebre* in the direction we are now discussing, though for entirely different reasons. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas is a leading light of the Independent Camp; and I have no doubt Sir Purushottamdas does make a veritable pillar of light and leading to the tribes of Israel in their moments of mystegication. But not even you, gentlemen, can doubt the fact,—not even Sir Purushottamdas himself, I trust, would question the fact—that his present importance in the national council is due to the fact that he represents the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Legislative Assembly. I do not question, please understand, that Sir Purushottamdas is a power on the Cotton Green, even apart from his seat in the Assembly; but I am sure I am doing the gallant knight of the Cotton Bales no injustice in suggesting that his importance in the eyes of the Government is due entirely to his being the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. I know, of course, just as much as he knows, or any of you might know, that he has not been appointed member of the packed Commission on the Indian Currency System *eo nomine* as representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; but it requires no flight of the imagination to realise that Sir Purushottamdas would not have found a place on the Currency Commission but for his being a representative of an institution, which is unique in its incessant and unyielding opposition to the organised look miscalled the Indian Currency system. As an illustration of the impertinence of Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Purushottamdas's appointment on that commission cannot be welcomed more cordially by any one else than myself. For while in the case of his other nominees, Sir Basil has blazoned the qualification of an open mind,—which is commonly only an euphemism for a blank mind, you know, gentlemen,—in his case the very fact that he had indentified himself with a given policy of currency reform is the only reason for his appointment, assuming, as I have done, that he is not appointed in his capacity as representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. But as a gloss on the doctrine of the responsibility of the representative,—the pivot of the modern democratic institutions in national or local government, you will agree,—I question if the step you are reported to be contemplating will bear out the wisdom you are reputed to possess. For the Indian Merchants' Chamber has always demanded that a particular policy be adopted in regard to Currency Reform; and Sir Purushottamdas was the mouthpiece of that demand in so far as the Government was concerned. Now, Sir Purushottamdas knows it quite as well as I do that the Government, under the inspiration or influence of his friend and patron, Sir Basil Blackett.—(Is he also destined to become his colleague on the Board of Management of the Imperial Bank of India?) has perpetrated the most atrocious fraud on the Chamber, on your Legislative Assembly, on

(Continued on page)

BAN ON MR. SAKLATVALA.

PASSPORT VISA REVOKED

"PREACHER OF ANARCHY" UNDESIRABLE IN U. S. !

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Washington.—Senator Kellog announces that instructions have been cabled to London to revoke the passport visa granted to the British Communist, Mr. Saklatvala, M. P. who is a member of the British Party which will attend the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in America owing to Mr. Saklatvala's inflammatory and revolutionary speeches. Mr. Kellog also stated that it was undesirable to admit foreigners to preach anarchy.—Reuter.

THE STORY OF THE VISA.

WHY IT IS REVOKED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Washington.—Mr. Kellogg's statement with regard to Mr. Saklatvala said the visa was granted to Mr. Saklatvala under general instructions to grant them to delegates of all countries attending the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Certain speeches of Mr. Saklatvala subsequent to the granting of the visa did not reach attention of the State Department until within the past few days, and the Department instructed the Consul-General to revoke the visa on the ground that Mr. Saklatvala's admission to the United States would be inconsist-

Mr. S. Saklatvala, M. P.

ent with the immigration law. The statement quotes the speech of Mr. Saklatvala in the House of Commons in which he pleaded guilty of Communist propaganda in India and also the speech delivered on the 29th August to the National Minority Party in which Mr. Saklatvala said he would work for revolution.

Mr. Kellogg pointed out Mr. Saklatvala was not appointed nor selected by the British Government as a delegate, and said he knew of no reason why Mr. Saklatvala should be considered any more exempt from the immigration law than "the humblest immigrant who holds subversive or revolutionary views or carries on a propaganda contrary to our institutions."—Reuter.

SENATOR BORAH OPPOSES GOVT'S DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Mr. Kellogg's announcement ban ing Mr. Saklatvala followed his conference with President Coolidge. The decision was directly opposed by Senator Borah.—Reuter.

MOSCOW "PROPAGANDISTS" AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Chancellor, in the course of a speech, said that Moscow propagandists had singled out the British Empire as their first main object of malice. He declared that the present British Government stood with the solid mass of stalwart commonsense and moderation against all unconstitutional activities, and was determined to take a conciliatory middle course to achieve general recuperation not only in foreign, political and economic spheres, but also in the domestic sphere. He cited as examples war debts, the restoration of gold standard, and the prevention of coal strike as illustrative of Government's moderation and forbearance, which did not arise from a sense of weaknsss but arose from a calm assurance of strength.—Reuter.

AERIAL FLIGHT FOR TEHERAN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Paris.—Despite the fatal ending of the flight to Karachi, Captains Arrachart and Weiss have arranged to depart shortly, for Teheran, but by short stages, via Vienna, Belgrade, Sofia, Constantinople, Angora, Mosul and Bagdad, it is stated that one of the objects of the flight is to obtain a concession for the air line linking up Teheran with Bushire or Bunder Abbas.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF OASIS WELLS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Paris.—The unrest among the natives of certain towns in Syria, especially Damascus, having died down, General Sarail has taken steps to provide escorts to convoys to defend oases wells.—Reuter.

NO LINERS FOR AUSTRALIA

OWNERS' COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

SEAMEN'S STRIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Sydney.—Sensation has been caused in the shipping and commercial circles by cables from England which state that the liners might cease to sail for Australia while the strike lasts. The owners' representatives have issued a statement that they are fighting for the principle of collective bargaining and demand unconditional return of the strikers.

Another hundred and eighteen seamen were sentenced yesterday to a week's imprisonment.

In the Legislative Assembly, replying to a question, the Attorney-General said prosecutions of the British seamen had been instituted by the local representatives of the ship-owners under the British Merchant Shipping Act, which no Dominion was authorised to amend.—Reuter's Special.

130 STRIKERS CONVICTED IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Adelaide.—130 seamen, belonging to the "Zealandic," "Balranald" and "Inkum" have been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

Melbourne.—The "Mongolia" has sailed.

A crew of the steamer "Port Wellington" have struck.

51 ARRESTED.

Sydney.—51 seamen on strike have been arrested here.—Reuter's Special.

Brisbane.—A crew of the steamer "Port Hobart" walked ashore, but manned by officers and 15 engineers and three or four boy apprentices, the vessel sailed. The crew standing on the wharf cheered lustily and Captain of the ship acknowledged the cheers by raising his cap.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF SEAMEN

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Melbourne.—33 oversea vessels are now idle in Australian ports.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN S. AFRICA WORSENS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Cape Town.—Though two mail steamer have sailed and the Dutch vessel "Rietfontein" is taking mails and gold bullion from the Rand, the strike situation here is worsening now. 2000 seamen are ashore in South Africa, hundreds of them enjoying the beautiful environment in the Table Mountain playing football, and cricket. The local labour leaders are publicly appealing for more playing outfits. The congestion of fruit in docks is very serious, and the egg exporting season has just arrived.

The Captain of the steamer "Athelform" has committed suicide at Durban. It is alleged that he was worried by the strike.

It appears that "Port Curno" mentioned earlier was taken out by officers, but firemen refused to work except back to Durban where the strikers are now accommodated in public halls and the police station.

MUTINY ON "PORT BURNO."

A later message says that the steamer "Port Burno" has returned to port as the crew have mutinied.—Reuter's Special.

Cape Town.—The liner "Trafford Hall" has departed for England with the Lascar crew carrying a full complement of 86 passengers and £800,000 specie.

STRIKERS CONVICTED IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Cape Town.—Convictions continue against the striking seamen. 29 men of the mail boat "Arundel Castle" and 14 men of the steamer "Sophocles" have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Appeals have been lodged.—Reuter's Special.

REFUSAL TO FEED STRIKERS MADE ILLEGAL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Durban.—Acting on official instructions, the police have informed captains of vessels that it is illegal to refuse to feed strikers, and Governments holds shipowners responsible for the expenditure incurred to feed the men forced ashore.—Reuter's Special.

AFTERMATH OF SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

As a result of the congestion of shipping abroad, owing to the seamen's strike, the Directors of the affected lines are discussing in London the advisability of curtailing the sailings to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Over 70 British vessels are now lying idle, in foreign ports as a result of the strike and the delivery of about three quarters of a million tons of goods has been delayed.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND BRITISH NAVY

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Colonel Gidney to-day interviewed Mr Bridgeman with whom he discussed fully the question of admission of Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans into the British navy. Mr. Bridgeman gave very sympathetic hearing and promised seriously to consider.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT FEELS NERVOUS.

CONTEMPLATED RESIGNATION.

NON-OFFICIAL M. L. A.'S STRONGLY IN FAVOUR.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN FINAL DECISION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The proposal of Messrs. Motilal and Jinnah to cause the resignation of members of their Party on the question of Reforms and seek re-election on this issue has not yet materialised, although efforts in this direction continue with unabated vigour. Mr. Jinnah having left for Bombay last night, the matter so far as the Independent Party is concerned rests in the hands of Mr. Ramchandra Rao, who I have no doubt will sound all the members and submit the resignation of them all before he leaves Simla.

As for the Swaraj Party Pandit Motilal has already obtained the signatures of the majority of members of his Party, and will submit them, but after fully ascertaining the minds of all Independents there is a suggestion from some to have this matter postponed till after the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee and Swarajya Party General Council at Patna on 23rd instant. Some of the Independents, it appears, are more eager to resign on this question immediately than some Swarajists but the latter will not do anything unless they can carry all Independents with them in this matter. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Ramchandra Rao are frequently engaged in discussing the pros and cons of the proposed immediate resignation.

Pandit Motilal is likely to leave Simla to-morrow, and, therefore, something definite may be known by this evening, but the feeling among non-officials as a whole is strongly in favour of resignation. The question is, however, one of tactics as against Government and also partly between the two Parties themselves.

"WAIT AND SEE."

LATER.

"Have you resigned? When are you resigning? When can I meet you next?" These are the queries on the lips of every one addressed to every member of the Legislative Assembly which concluded its session to-day. "Wait and see," is the reply vouch-safed to all the queries.

The position as regards the resignations has not very much improved since I wired this morning, although members are leaving to-morrow and Simla will soon be deserted by the legislators. The key to the situation now lies with Mr. Jinnah, who left for Bombay last night. Pundit Motilal Nehru has obtained signatures of thirty-four members of his party to the joint manifesto regarding resignation. Mr. Ramachandra Rao has obtained signatures of eleven members of the Independent Party to the same manifesto and forwarded it to Mr. Jinnah for reply to be sent to Pandit Motilal Nehru in Allahabad. Pandit Motilal will go to Patna and attend the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee and the General Council of the Swarj Party where he would, probably sound them on the question of resignation on the Reforms issue. Aided by their advice, Panditji would return to Allahabad and ascertaining the views contained in Mr. Jinnah's reply would take the final decision, it is expected, to be in favour of resignation.

MUSLIM INDEPENDENTS WAVERING?

I have, however, a shrewd suspicion that a few Mahomedan members of the Independent party, who were very enthusiastic till last evening for resignation, have, since the departure of Mr. Jinnah, begun to suffer from cold feet and are entertaining doubts as to the advisability of resignation. The Swarajists, on the other hand, have not abated in their enthusiasm for resignation if thereby their position in the country would be strengthened. They, however, smell a rat in this move of the Independents some of whom, it is stated, started the idea of resignation and desire cautiously to proceed in the game. They have, therefore, placed the whole case in the hands of their General, Pandit Motilal Nehru, whose orders they would implicitly obey. The Swarajists point out that unless the Independeats could ensure at least twenty resignations there would be no use resigning, for there must be resignation of an effective elected majority. They also make it a condition that there should be no backing out when once the agreement is entered into and that both the parties either swim or sink together. But, there are a few Independents who say that they must be at liberty to withdraw the resignation and enter the Assembly, if Government before the next session i.e. in Delhi, announce appointment of a Royal Commission without caring for the personnel or the terms of reference.

NO BACKING OUT.

But, this view in keenly resented by the Swarajists who would rather prefer the postponement of resignation till the beginning of the January session to agreeing to withdraw resignations when once given. In all probability, Mr. Jinnah will give a reply favouring resignation and in that case we can expect an announcement from Allahabad by Pandit Motilal, although the Swarajists would take care to see that in this step they do not lose their seats this time and what is more important, in the general elections in 1927. They want to be very careful and cautious because they think that the resignation idea is intended by the Independents to strengthen their party position eventually in 1927 election. But, the country must support the Independents and the Swarajists in this important question, which is the only live issue before the nation. It is a triumph for the Swarajists that the Independents like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Rangachariar would even agree to a course of resignation. This psychological position which is full of potentialities for the good must not be missed. Government have already begun to feel nervous over the reports of resignation.

MADRAS PRESS APPROVAL.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

With regard to the contemplated move of Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru to cause the resignation of the members of their respective parties from the Assembly and to seek re-election on the Reforms issue the "Hindu", "Swarajya" and "New India" comment in support of it while the "Madras Mail" thinks that resignation will prove nothing but that the Council of State is cognisant of its duties as a brake on the ill-considered legislation by the Assembly. The "Daily Express" thinks that nothing is to be gained by such a step.—A. P.

"MUTINY OF SPANISH TROOPS."

PLEA FOR CAUTIOUS RECEPTION OF NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Spanish Embassy here deprecates the alarmist messages from Morocco. The Embassy states that for instance the reported mutiny of the Spanish troops is denied by a Madrid telegram which speaks of enthusiasm of the troops embarking for Morocco. It pleads for cautious reception of the news that the Spanish force in Alhuchemas is in difficulties and points out that in the event of rough weather obliging the supplying ships to leave the Bay, troops on the shore will be able to await their return without suffering great privations. The Embassy alludes to the Riffi snipers' "feeble attacks" and says nevertheless the troops have gone inland for some distance without opposition and numerous villages of the Bokoya tribe are flying white flag.—Reuter.

LYAUTEY VISITS SULTAN OF MOROCCO

RABAT, Sept. 17.

Marshal Lyautey paid a visit to the Sultan of Morocco yesterday.

General Naulin arrived from the front and conferred with Marshal Lyautey.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

A cavalry, an infantry, armoured cars tanks, and motor machine guns participated in the capture of the Bibane heights. French losses were small.

A message from Fez reports that a well-equipped Riffi force attacked the French at Tiffillaken and was repulsed with heavy loss.—Reuter.

RIFFI ATTACKS REPULSED.

MADRID, Sept. 17.

A message from Melilla reports that Riffi attacks at various points to the west of Melilla were repulsed. A supply barge sprang a leak and was filled. A destroyer rescued the crew of the barge. Bad weather has prevented disembarkation of troops from several vessels in the Cebadilla Bay.—Reuter.

A FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Paris.—French troops to-day brilliantly re-captured the Bibane heights which is midway between Tauntant and Wezzan.

The capture of Bibane Massif is not only a military success but a political gain as the French will now occupy the territory of the Beni-Ouriguels whose defection had undermined the French political front along the Wergha and as the occupation facilitates the organisation of an uninterrupted chain of strongholds on the right bank of the river.—Reuter.

PRAYERS FOR THE RIFFS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes to say that to-day (Friday) after the usual Jumma prayers, special prayers will be offered for the Riffs.

AN INACCURATE REPORT

TURKEY AND MOSUL

REPLY TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—The Turkish Delegation, replying to the British accusation regarding the deportation of Christians, states that the Delegation has requested information from Angora and in the meantime it doubts the accuracy of the British report, especially as owing to the events of 1924 the Christian population in the region concerned have been considerably reduced in numbers.—Reuter.

TURKS WARNED.

CHARGE OF DOUBLE BLACKMAIL.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Geneva.—A telegram mentions the persistent rumour that the League sub-committee of three on Mosul has warned the Turks that verification of the British delegation's protest against the deportation of Christians would seriously affect their findings, and that the Turks must cease the uncivilised practices.

Paris.—"Le Matin's" special correspondent at Geneva reports that it is rumoured that the Mosul question will be referred to the Permanent Court of Justice at the Hague.

"L'Ecliar" opines that the entry of the Turks into the disputed territory and the rumour that 40,000 Turks are being concentrated on the northern frontier of Iraq constitute double blackmail on the part of Angora, which hopes to intimidate the pacifists at Geneva into accepting a "fait accompli."—Reuter.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TURKISH UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Responsible circles in London do not regard the situation in Mosul with undue alarm.

It is confirmed that Turkish patrols crossed the frontier, but the British Government is chiefly concerned with the fact that the Turks in carrying out deportations from villages north of the Brussels line in the territory which the British Government is claiming, are not only prejudicing the situation but breaking the undertaking not to molest minorities.—Reuter.

TURKISH BAN ON ENGLISHMEN.

NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED TO PORTS

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The "Westminster Gazette's" Constantinople corespondent states that Englishmen in Turkey are not being permitted to proceed to the Turkish ports on the Mediterranean coast of Anatolia.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 5.)

must have a committee of enquiry appointed by Government with representation of all parties on it. The decision of such a Committee was likely to be acceptable to all.

T.U. CONGRESS AND TEXTILE DISPUTE

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The All-India Trade Union Congress representing the Bombay Textile workers has appointed Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Chamanlal and Deoki Prasad Sinha as their representatives for the purpose of conversations that have been initiated by some members of the Assembly in regard to wage-cuts and the position of the cotton industry.—A. P.

BOYCOTT—THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Jhabvala writes as regards the textile crisis as under:

The crisis through which the local mill industry is passing is unprecedented. There are great odds against which it has to struggle and several inimical forces have, so to say, combined to crush this national industry of ours.

In this difficulty people would naturally think of Protection being given to the industry. But to expect any such thing from a foreign bureaucracy is more moonshine. When the foreign Government persists in exacting from a strangled industry capital levy in the shape of excise duty who would dream that the same Government would try to save the industry? At present this national industry is being killed by unfair and cut-throat Japanese competition which must be eliminated at once. The Government refuses to move even its little finger in the matter, therefore, the people owe a duty to save this national industry. Here it must be made clear that we most emphatically condemn the attitude of the millowners towards Labour but for the sake of the industry we think a very intensive boycott of foreign cloth campaign should be carried on. We suggest that the Ward Committtes of the National Congress as well as the Swaraj Party and other public associations should combine and organise a boycott week. Of course, the propaganda requires to be carried on through out the year but to give impetus to the movement it might be inaugurated with a Boycott Week. It is high time that we cast off lethargy and drive off the invasion of Japanese and Lancashire piece goods. Otherwise it will be too late. If this movement is started on behalf of the Central Labour Board propaganda among the labourers will be vigorously carried on.

MILL OPERATIVES' STRIKE

MEN LEAVE FOR HOMES

NO GENERAL LOCK-OUT.

Thursday being a Hindu holiday, i.e., Pitr-Amavashia, all the mills in the city were closed. The day, therefore, passed off without any incident in the mill area. Batches of twenty to twenty-five persons were seen here and there but they did not make any demonstration. Although nearly 50,000 operatives are out of work they are not seen on the road even in a group of hundred persons. Most of the operatives apparently think it wise to confine themselves to their homes while some have left for their villages in the hope of taking up some agriculture work till better times come.

On Wednesday the operatives of the Shapurji Broacha Mill and Presidency Mill were paid their wages for August and they received the same without making any demonstration.

The police patrol in Dadar section, which is not yet affected by the strike, was withdrawn on Wednesday. Lorries full of armed police constables were, however, parading Dellisle Road, Fergusson Road and Tulsi Pipe Road as on the previous two days. Mr P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Jacob, Deputy Commissioner, go on their daily rounds in the strike affected area. The police are taking every care to see that the strikers do not collect on the roads and create breach of peace.

FOUR MEN ON TRIAL.

On Thursday morning Sergeant Tunder of Delisle Road Police Station placed (1) Laxman Babu (Century Mill), (2) Sitaram Bakhtawar B.B. and C.I. Railway Running Staff), (3) Ramnath Jageswar (Phenix Mill) and (4) Dagdu Babaji (Phenix Mill), before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Dadar Police Court on charges of causing mischief by throwing stones on the windows of the Dawn Mill on Wednesday. The accused were remanded.

NO GENERAL LOCK-OUT!

LATER

There was a rumour in the city that the millowners were going to declare a lock out in view of the strike. This, we understand, is denied by the Mill-owners' Association.

On Wednesday afternoon about 2,000 operatives of Bomanji Petit Mill situate at Mahaluxmi suddenly stopped work and the mill had to be closed down by the management.

MR. MAYEKER'S ACTION.

MR. JHABWALLA JUSTIFIES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, asked for his views, on the interview given by Mr. H. A. Talcherker on the labour situation to a press representative, said there was not much truth in the accusations levelled at Mr. Mayeker. He did not think that because Mr. Mayeker was a member of the deputation which waited on the Governor he lost all his rights as a worker. In holding a meeting he did not want to create mischief: he merely wanted to organise the men, and to make them realise what the actual position was. Mr. Jhabwalla was present at the meeting complained of, and it was he who framed the resolution, which was a harmless one in all conscience. What was the resolution after all? It merely asked Government to appoint an Enquiry Committee to go into the whole position and to explore all avenues for the purpose of bringing about an understanding just to all parties, and bearing on it the impress of impartiality. Mr. Mayeker said not a word about going on strike at that particular meeting, and any assertion to the contrary, was against all facts. On the contrary, some of Mr. Mayeker's co-workers were wavering whether they should recommend the men to go on strike. Mr. Mayeker might be a clerk in a mill, but he knew more about the mill-workers, as he was one of them, than Mr. Talcherker who has made a sudden incursion into mill politics of Bombay from the very salubrious atmosphere of Indore. The fact that Mr. Mayeker is a clerk and is working for the mill-workers merely shows his disinterestedness, said Mr. Jhabwalla, and cannot be made a matter for carping criticism. The object of the meeting was not to agitate for a strike, but merely to consolidate opinion and turn it into a healthy direction. The fact of Mr. Mayeker's being a clerk can not be allowed to prejudice the main issues involved. Moreover, said Mr. Jhabwalla, it was not in the interest of the workers themselves, for whom Mr. Talcherker has shown such an apparent solicitude, to proclaim it from house tops that there was a cleavage among the mill workers themselves and to say that the strike was the outcome of the efforts of mere mischief makers. If Mr. Talcherker was really a well-wisher of the workers, as he says he is, then his first duty is to heal the differences and induce the men to combine together and work for the common object of their uplift. Differences there will always be, but advantage should not be taken on that account to break a rival organisation, which is more in touch with the sentiments and feelings of the real mill-workers of this city than any other association in Bombay. As for the procession, it was intended to rouse the workers into action and to inculcate into them the spirit of Trade Unionism, to create good feelings among the men and to bring them all under one common banner.

Speaking about strike, Mr. Jhabwalla said, the workers had resolved to go on a two-days strike after the 15th October after duly informing the mill-owners, as a mark of emphatic protest against the reduction. They wanted to show that the workers were an unwilling party to the reduction which was forced upon them. Such a strike would be perfectly in order and entirely pacific.

Mr. Jhabwalla said in conclusion, We

(Continued in column 5.)

FATE OF MOSUL.

PLAIN-SPEAKING BY TURKEY.

AN INDIAN MONUMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.

The Turkish Delegation to the September Session of the League Council, is leaving for Geneva to-day. Dr. Tewfiqui Rushdi Bey will be the chief Turkish representative and will be helped by Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Berne, Hikmet Bey, the Turkish Charge-de-Affairs at Belgrade and Jewad Pasha, the Turkish Assessor on the Mosul Enquiry Commission appointed by the League Council last year, to investigate, on the spot, the comparative value of rival claims to Mosul.

Day by day, the tone of the Turkish Press is taking a healthier turn, and the public opinion is becoming stiffer. Having given up the pious hope in the impartiality of the League, the Press here is becoming more assertive and authoritative in tone regarding the Turkish claim to Mosul. It no longer believes in the fairness of the League and hence does not like to relegate the Turkish right to the uncertain decision of the League meekly but intimates that the Turkish Delegation will fight out the problem on the diplomatic table and will not rest till Mosul, an integral part of Turkey, is restored to the Fatherland. Nay it goes ever further. It even threatens that permanent peace will not be established in the East, if Mosul is separated from Turkey. The ingenious idea of a mandate, which of course, is another way expressing the pre-war terms as "spheres of influence" and "annexation." Can, naturally, not even be thought about by the Turks, and hence their Delegation is determined to burke discussion of this kind, even if it leads to a split in the Council and a hitch in the negotiations.

To show the contrast between the earlier and the present tone of the Turkish semi-official press, I quote below two passages, one from the "Hakimiet-i-Millie," the semi-official organ at Angora and the other from the "Jamhuriet," the semi-official paper in Stamboul:—

"Hakimiet-i-Millie" (Aug. 21) in the course of its editorial writes:—"An Eastern State and a powerful Western Kingdom are to-day before the League in the capacity of two contending parties. The Mosul question is to serve as a touch-stone, to test the power of this worthy tribunal. The League is called to prove, that it is not a tool in the hands of the big Powers, but that it is the only court of international judgment which can pronounce impartial decision." The paper concludes its leader, by hitting back at the "Times," and says:—"The Turkish nation has never been out begging favours of others and we will not condescend to ask England to make sacrifices for our sake. We consider Mosul an inalienable part of Turkey and the League Commission has also admitted this fact. Hence no mandate can be tolerated by us on this part of our territory, as we have not accepted it for the rest of our country."

The "Jamhuriet" (Aug. 23) writes the following very strongly-worded leader under the head line "To the League of Nations":—The League Council is shortly to assemble to pronounce judgment on the Report of its own Commission. Turkey is sending her representatives to present her case to the League. Our representatives are full of hopes and are sure to secure our right, return home with success. But we desire that neither our nation, nurturing great expectations in its mind, nor our representatives, feeling secure on account of the belief in the righteousness and justice of their cause, should dupe themselves.

"During the present pregnant times, it is much better to speak out and disclose one's mind openly. We consider it our duty to speak openly even now when the Mosul Question is entering upon new phase, as we have so far done, during its previous stages.

"It need not be concealed, that however great a success the League might have so far achieved in solving various international disputes, it has not yet fulfilled the mission of its existence, that is, the establishment of mutual good-will and trust between various nations of the world. Having kept its doors closed to Turkey and Germany, it proved that it was not an institution for world-peace which was needed by all the nations but was a representative of a few powerful nations bent upon subjugating others. But it is a pity that to-day we have no other court for the settlement of international disputes. Hence it is our duty to wish the League all success.

"The League is about to pronounce judgment upon a question which constitutes a life and death question for Turkey. The judgment will either be inspired with a desire to contribute an other big morsel to the greed of British Imperialism, so well-known to the whole world, or it will be influenced by determination on the part of the League to establish permanent peace and tranquility in the East.

TURKEY'S PACIFIC AIMS.

"We don't threaten anybody. Turkey stands in need of peace. To talk of war at a time when arbitration regarding the disputed territory is going on in International Court, is meaningless. Turkey never desires to wage a war. Yet, inspite of all this, we consider it our duty to declare that if Turkish integrity is violated and her southern boundary is not allowed the necessary tranquility it requires and peace is thrust upon us to-day, we can give no guarantee for the maintenance of this peace to-morrow; for, Mosul, serving as a base of operations for British Military operations, will always constitute a danger to Turkish integrity and a threat to peace in the East. There is nobody in the League who does not realise it.

"We want to bring this point to the notice of the League that Turkey to-day is not the Ottoman Empire of yesterday. Old

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COUNCIL OF STATE DISSOLVED

VICEROY ENDORSES ELDERS' BACKSLIDING

SUREST WAY OF HASTENING ROYAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 17.

While the Legislative Assembly members are proposing to resign on the Reforms issue and seek re-election before January, the Council of State breathed its last to-day and the burial will take place by dissolution through a "Gazette Extraordinary." Thus has come to end the life of the first senatorial chamber in India, which during the last five years has thwarted the national aspirations and supported Government in all their designs. What changes will occur in the composition of this body as a result of the turmoil of elections during the coming three months is an answer for the electorates to give, but from the manner in which the members bade fare-well to each other and from the expressions uttered in that connection it appears that the Rajas, Maharajas and Maharaja Dhirajas, besides Knights and Rao Bahadurs who have large stakes in the country have determined to spend any amount of money to come back to the Council of State and resume the title of "henourable." The Swaraj party, it is stated, will attempt to run their candidates wherever possible and a large number of Independents are also anxious to stand for election. But Government are sure that they would continue to command in the new Council almost the same majority as they have been able to command. The Swarajists are not sure of getting success to any encouraging degree, considering the electoral qualifications and other factors but the second Council, it is hoped will not be the same effete body where the Assembly bills are slaughtered and Government resolutions always applauded.

AN EFFETE BODY.

The record of the first Council has been one inglorious chapter of non-official defeats and practically no non-official success, whereas Government victories have been numerous. But this did not prevent Lord Reading who pronounced the death sentence on the Council from eulogising the Council as a body of men "with firm principles and broad outlook and keenly alive to responsibilities of their position as members of the second chambers in which they command an overwhelming majority." Technically, they commend a majority, but the electoral qualifications are such as to admit only fossils and reactionaries like Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sir Rampal Singh, Raja Moti Chand and Sir Harnam Singh and, if anything was wanting Government nominate such energetic and useful and wide awake politicians as Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha. No wonder the House thus composed not only revised but also over rode judgments of the Legislative Assembly, although the Duke of Connaught as his Excellency reminded us to-day, had declared it must not exercise overriding influence. This fact is borne-out not only in connection with Finance Bills of 1924 and 1925, but also in connection with the Princes' Protection Bill and Fire Arms Bill and Repressive Laws Repeal Bill and last but not lenst the Reforms resolution of the Assembly. This record of useful service for State encouraged His Excellency to give a very good certificate to councillors who appreciatively nodded their heads, but in return for this His Excellency was not pleased to grant even a glimmer of hope, not even a Royal Commission at any time earlier than 1929. On the other hand, the decision of the Council of State which is also the view of Lord Reading and his cabinet would be considered and as the Council represents "intelligent and stable elements in the country" their decision will be given greater weight so the majority report of the Muddiman Committee will be given effect to, while the Assembly's national demand over which its members are even proposing to resign will be given the go by.

SIR B. N. SARMA'S SERVICE.

But perhaps, the only relieving feature of His Excellency's speech was his handsome tribute to Sir Narasimha Sarma for his services to India. He called Sir Narasimha "a genuine Indian patriot and true servant of the Indian Empire."

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Viceroy in bringing the session of the Council of State to a close to-day and in bidding it farewell said that the Government resolution on the Muddiman Report accepted by the Council would be duly considered with the amendment of the Assembly. The conclusions of the Indian Legislature must be considered as a whole attributing due weight to that part which proceeded from the Council of State and which he believed represented no inconsiderable proportion of intelligent and stable elements in the country. The Council had rightly interpreted his observations regarding the earnest desire for development of the spirit of friendly co-operation and goodwill. His object was not merely to emphasise that this was the quickest and the surest way to the appointment of a Royal Commission earlier than 1929 but of an even greater importance of creating a more favourable atmosphere for holding this momentous enquiry whenever it might take place. The Viceroy was sure the Council's record would bear an honourable comparison with any of its successors and would endure as an example and a lesson in sober and temperate exercise of the wide powers entrusted to it. The nominated non-officials had not hesitated to vote against Government at the dictates of reason and conscience, at the same time they did not shrink from shouldering the burden of na-

(Continued on page 9.)

UNDER ONE FLAG.

GRIEVANCES BEFORE SUPPLIES.

COMMONWEALTH BILL UNSATISFACTORY.

REPLY TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Mr. Mohd. Nurul Huq Chowdhary, M.L.C., to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	MR. NURUL HUQ CHOWDHARY'S REPLIES.
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	Yes.
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	Yes.
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	I am a Swarajist and a whip of the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Legislative Council. Hence I am interested in the matter.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	Refusal of supplies before redress of grievances.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	No.
(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	Yes.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	Yes.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	No.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and w you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	Yes.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures the issue of non-payment of taxes?	The commonwealth of India Bill is unsatisfactory. The Bill has not considered the view point of the Mussalmans of Bengal.
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	Yes.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	No.

MD. NURUL HUQ CHOWDHARY, M.L.C.

CRITICS OF THE SWARAJISTS.

MR. SEN-GUPTA'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Sept. 15.

A bold programme of the Swarajists was detailed by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in course of his reply to the addresses of welcome he received from the public, the students of Dacca and the Dacca National College. Mr. Sen Gupta received a tremendous ovation. He said:—"I know the meaning of the great honour you have shown me this evening. After passing away of the great Deshbandhu some one had to be found out, however insignificant, to carry on the work he left unfinished. The choice has fallen on me. I realise that by honouring me you are giving me encouragement and I fondly hope you will give me your co-operation in the great task entrusted to me." Mr. Sen Gupta then explained at some length the programme and policy of the Swarajya Party in relation to the present political situation. Replying to the critics of the Swarajya Party inside and outside the Congress who complain in season and out of season that on account of the advent of the Swarajya Party the Congress organisations have died out, Mr. Sen Gupta emphatically said that it was a lie. The other wing of the Congress who did not believe in the Swarajya programme was given absolute liberty to work out their own programme in the Congress, but practically nothing was done. On the other hand the Swarajya Party which latterly was re-organised as an integral part of the Congress did infuse a new life into the Congress machinery. If there was depression in the country it was there before the formation of the Swarajya Party and the Swarajya Party when it came to the field succeeded in relieving the country of depression. Referring to the achievements of the Swarajya Party Mr. Sen Gupta said, if all the provinces could do what Bengal and the C. P. had done the country would be much nearer the goal. In this connection Mr. Sen Gupta pointed out that Lord Reading hesitated to arrest Mahatma Gandhi so long as he was afraid that on his arrest the Liberals and Moderates also might withdraw from the Councils, but when he was assured that such a contingency would not happen he arrested Mahatmaji. That showed that the Government as mortally afraid of the wreckage of the reforms. Now boycott could not wreck the reforms, but the Swarajists had done it partially and proposed to do it completely.

Once the Legislatures were captured in the coming elections civil disobedience would come within the range of practical politics. Mr. Sen Gupta appealed to the young men present to work from now so that the Swarajists might succeed in the coming elections.

CABLE ITEM.

Washington.—A Committee to investigate into extra-territoriality in China is convoked at Peking on 18th December.—Reuter.

Brisbane, Sept. 17:—The Empire Press Delegates have arrived here. They were very warmly welcomed after three days' journey mostly by motor car from Sydney. In a speech at Lismore Sir Emsley Carr said that the Australian Immigration Act did not encourage immigration.

"I AM PINING FOR WORLD'S HELP."

A HAPPY AUGURY.

MAHATMA RE-INVITED TO VISIT U. S.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India":

I had the pleasure of receiving a warm invitation about a year ago to visit America. The same invitation has now been repeated with redoubled strength and with the offer to pay all the expenses. I was unable then as I am now to respond to the kind invitation. To accept it is an easy enough task, but I must resist the temptation for I feel that I can make no effective appeal to the people of that great continent unless I make my position good with the intellectuals of India. If I felt the call within I would not wait a single second but straightway respond to the invitation so cordial as this. But, with my limitations of which I am painfully conscious, I feel somehow that my experiment must be restricted to a fragment. What may be true of a fragment is likely to be true of the whole. It is true, indeed that India's progress in the direction I desire seems to have come to a pause. But I think that it only seems so little a seed that was sown in 1920 has not perished. It is I think taking deep root. Presently it will come out as a stately tree. But, if I am labouring under a delusion I fear that no artificial stimulus that my visit to America may temporarily bring can revive it. I am pining for the assistance of the whole world. I see it coming. The urgent invitation is one of the many signs. But I know that we shall have to deserve it before it comes upon us like a mighty flood that cleanses and invigorates.—A.P.

BUSY AT RANCHI.

RANCHI, Sept. 17.

Mr. Gandhi who arrived here last evening was received by the members of the Reception Committee at the Darbhanga House where he is staying.

Among those who constituted the Reception Committee were Mr. P. N. Bose (President), Rai Bahadur Radha Govind Chaudhry (Vice-President), Rev. Cannaday, Mr. S. K. Roy, Rai Bahadur Dr. Chunilal Bose, C.I.E., Rev. Bewsher, Mr. Glossop and Mr. Lal Behari Lal.

Mr. Gandhi visited this morning the Brahmacharya Vidyalaya and the Co-operative Weavers' Stores. He will address a mass meeting in the afternoon on the St. Paul's School ground and receive addresses from the Ranchi Municipality, Ranchi citizens and the depressed classes. There will also be a Charakha demonstration at the meeting. Later, he will address a ladies meeting at the Ranchi Union Club premises. He and party will leave for Hazaribagh to-morrow by motor.—A. P.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

RETURNS TO TEHERAN VIA BOMBAY

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Shah of Persia sails from Marseilles for Teheran via Bombay on October 2nd.—Reuter.

SNOW-DRIFTS HAMPER PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Santiago.—Owing to snow blocking the track on the Trans-Andean Railway, the Prince of Wales who left for Argentina yesterday was compelled to return to Los Andes.

Santiago Sept. 16.—The Prince of Wales is still at Los Andes, the Chilean terminus of the Trans-Andean Railway, and it has not yet been decided whether the party will return to Vina del Mar or make another attempt to cross Andes in a pilot train which managed to reach Carpooles but being cut off from the Royal train by snow-drifts returned to Juncal after some difficulty. Bad weather continues. Juncal, which lies at a height of 6,750 feet, was reached by the Royal train at ten yesterday morning, but 18 kilometres from the summit of the pass, the train backed at one of the numerous snow-shelters constructed in the mountainside. While a gang was sent ahead to clear the line, the train returned to Juncal with the object of attaching a snow-plough. But after consideration it was decided to return to Los Andes with the hope of making a fresh start, this morning, as the journey is always undertaken by day light.

When the Prince of Wales was walking in a street of Los Andes after returning thither he witnessed an affray in which one man stabbed another. The wounded man was sent to hospital. The assailant was arrested.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE GEORGE'S TOUR IN JAPAN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Tokio.—The Banzais loudly shouted, and huge crowds were lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival here of Prince George who is paying an informal four day's visit to Japan. He was cordially received by prominent persons and representatives of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOP

TRANSFER FROM PLACE TO PLACE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the President be requested respectfully to invite the attention of Government to his letter dated the 6th August, 1925, recommending the cancellation of licenses of liquor shops when transfers from one place to another are sought and to point out that in spite of a protest from the public the transfer of a country liquor shop No. 223 from its present premises to shop No. 4-4N in Judex Building situated at Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum, has been sanctioned by the Collector of Bombay."

Dr. Viegas said the Corporation had passed resolutions before this and forwarded them both to the Collector and the Excise Commissioner, but the latter had now sanctioned the transfer in spite of the wishes to the contrary of the residents of the locality. All the members of the Advisory Committee had asked the Collector not to sanction the transfer and yet the opinion of the Corporation was flouted.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said it was very unreasonable on the part of the Collector to have allowed the transfer of the shop in the midst of a locality where about 3,000 loyal and cultured citizens were living.

Mr. V. A. Desai asked Mr. Pai to picket the liquor shop.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe complained that these transfers of shops were made without consulting the residents of a particular locality.

The proposition was agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF RAIL-LESS TROLLIES.

The Commissioner had written to the Corporation:—

"I have to refer to the proceedings of the Tramways Committee wherein it is noted that I informed the Committee that a proposal for running rail-less trollies in the city similar to those existing in other cities in Europe would shortly be placed before the Corporation and to submit a proposal from the Tramways Company as set forth in their letter to run rail-less trollies from their Dadar Tram Terminus to the King's Circle on the reservation already laid out by the City Improvement Trust on which it was originally intended to lay tram tracks. This particular route has been selected for experimental purposes as the proximity of the Company's workshops will facilitate attention to engineering details and the reservation adapts itself to the training of drivers before transfer to more crowded routes. After exhaustive trials have been made on this route, the Company intend to submit to the Municipal Corporation proposals for the extension of the trackless trolly system from King's Circle to Sion, along Delisle Road to Mahim as well as from Mahalaxmi Station to Worli. The Tramway Company state that they are prepared to bear the whole cost of constructing the surface of the reservation from Dadar Terminus to King's Circle. They also undertake the responsibility for the maintenance of the surface during the trials. The fare of half an anna proposed for this journey is reasonable, and in the circumstances I am of opinion that the Corporation should give its assent to the proposals on the understanding that the arrangement is only tentative for a period not exceeding three years and will be liable to revision at the conclusion of that period."

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the letter be approved and adopted and sanction be given in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji moved that the subject matter of the letter be referred to the Tramways Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said while he agreed that all facilities should be given it was a new measure, and must be discussed in the Committee before sanctioning it.

Mr. R. H. Delves supported the proposition.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said it was one of the ways of the Tramways Company of not carrying out their agreement with the Corporation, so that the question might be decided automatically. The Corporation, however, should not encourage it. The time had now come for the Corporation to undertake the transport of passengers in this city, he said, and he would raise it in the Committee.

The proposition was eventually carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

M. CAILLAUX GOES TO U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Paris.—M Ceillaux and members of the Debt-Funding Commission departed to-day for the United States.

Four Senators, 4 Deputies and three financial experts are among M. Caillaux's numerous retinue. M. Caillaux interviewed said he was sanguine of getting an equitable settlement which would enable the United States again to demonstrate the traditional Anglo-Saxon spirit of fairplay.—Reuter's Special.

Washington.—Senator Borah who is conferring with President Coolidge on the proposal that France should be granted more liberal terms than those given to Britain, is reported, to have stated that the French capacity to pay was greater than Britain's.—Reuter's Special.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN?

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The fact that the French Government has agreed to accept 12½ million sterling obligation to Britain was divulged by Mr. Churchill in a speech to-day at Birmingham, though the agreement is subject to further discussion on the points, some of which are of considerable importance.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED

AN OFFICIAL DAY

CONTROVERSIAL BILLS POSTPONED.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The agenda before to-day's meeting of the Assembly is of portentious length and consists both of official legislative business and of the official resolutions based on the Muddiman Committee's recommendations for the establishment of standing committees on Hindu and Mahomedan Law and the extension of franchise to women. Sir B. N. Mitra's motion for the second reading of the Trade Union Bill stands almost at the end of the Order Paper. The motion for a supplementary grant of seventeen lakhs chargeable to the capital outlay on the Security Printing Press also appeared on the paper. This is the result of the rejection again by the Assembly on the 15th of this vote being charged to the revenue. It is now proposed to charge it to the capital.

The galleries were fairly occupied, but the House was again thin. The President who wore his wig took the Chair at eleven.

Only one question was asked. The paucity of questions enabled the House to utilize for business an extra hour which used to be spent in answering questions. The House first disposed of formal business by agreeing to the amendments made by the Council of State in the Age of Consent Bill and the Coal Grading Bill. The House also passed the following Bills as passed by the Council of State:—

The Criminal Tribes Bill, the Cotton Transport Bill, the Madras, Bengal and Bombay Children's Act, the Supplementary Bill, the Ports Bill and the Repealing Bill.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced the Trading Taxation Bill. One of the resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1923, was to the effect that the several Parliaments of Great Britain, the Dominions and India should be invited to enact at the earliest opportunity a declaration that the general and particular provisions of its Acts or Ordinances imposing taxation shall be deemed to apply to any commercial or industrial enterprise carried on by or on behalf of any other such Government in the same manner in all respects as if it were carried on by or on behalf of a subject of the British Crown. This resolution has been accepted by the Government of India and the present Bill has been drawn up in order to give effect to it. The Bill follows with suitable modifications, the wording of Section 25 of the British Finance Act, 1925.

Sir B. N. Sarma next introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act. The Bill deals with the difficulty relating to Section 24 which provides for intervals of rest. In practice it has proved difficult to enforce the provisions of this section in some industries. The local Governments were asked in June 1925 to consider a possible solution of the difficulty and to bring to the notice of the Government of India any difficulties which might have arisen. In connection with the other provisions on receipt of their replies a conference of the chief inspectors of factories was convened. This met in Simla in August 1924 and was attended by officers at the head of the inspection staff. The amendments proposed in the Bill are based on the recommendations of that Conference and on the opinions received from Local Governments.

The House agreed to circulate the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

SECURITY PRINTING PRESS.

Sir Basil Blackett moved for supplementary grant of Rs. 17 lakhs for capital outlay on the Security Printing Press not charged to revenue. He said he had accepted the view of the Assembly as expressed on September 1st.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. J. Mehta welcomed the decision of Government.

The House voted the grant.

BOUNTY TO STEEL WAGONS.

Sir Charles Innes moved that the Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that legislation be undertaken to amend Section 1 of the Steel Industry Protection Act, 1924, so as to empower the Governor-General-in-Council to pay, by way of bounties upon wagons a sum not exceeding Rs. 21 lakhs during the three financial years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1924, instead of a sum not exceeding seven lakhs in each of these financial years. The Commerce Member said he would bring in the necessary legislation the next session in Delhi.

Dr. Lohokare urged that when placing contracts in India for wagons due care should be taken that Indian manufacture steel was used for those wagons.

Sir Charles Innes replying said that there were some kinds of steel that could not be produced in India. All the same due consideration would be given to the suggestion.

The resolution was adopted.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved his resolution regarding the establishment of two standing committees to deal with bills relating to Hindu and Mahomedan law. He said the resolution was the outcome of the recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. On the motion of Mr. Ramachandra Rao discussion of the resolution was adjourned to the Delhi session, the Home Member not objecting.

FEMALE ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman next moved his resolution regarding female enfranchisement. He said the resolution was to give effect to the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The resolution was brought in to ascertain the views of the Assembly on female enfranchisement.

Messrs. Rangaswamy Iyengar, B. Das, Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, and Acharya welcomed the resolution. Sir Alexander assured the members that this change would not affect any impending election (laughter) this reference was to the proposed resignation of members). The resolution was only a recommendation to Government and before it was given effect to, rules would have to be altered which would take time. The resolution was passed unanimously.

TRADE UNIONS BILL.

Sir B. N. Mitra next asked the House to take into consideration the Select Committee's report on Trade Unions Bill.

Mr. D. P. Sinha moved adjournment of discussion to the Delhi session. He was supported by Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal. They held that the subject of the bill was of very great importance. They did not want the House to dismiss it at the fag end of the session when the House was thin and number of members had left as they might not be able to carry their amendments (laughter.)

B. N. Mitra and Mr. Charters held that the motion was of a dilatory character and opposed it. The subject matter of the bill had been before the country for over four years and the bill had been reported upon by a strong select committee. Sir B. N. Mitra pointed out that Government had been in the past blamed for delaying enactment of the measure and now the House was asked to delay it.

The House divided and carried the adjournment motion by forty-seven votes to forty-three.

The House on the motion of Mr K. C. Neogy passed the bill amending the Transfer of Property Act as passed by the Council of State.

The President then adjourned the House *sine die*. To-day's business ended unexpectedly soon because of the adjournment to the Delhi session of two controversial issues. Members were not in a mood to do serious work. Only formal business was passed. —A. P.

WEDNESDAY'S CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Dumasia, supporting on Wednesday, Sir P. Thakordas, resolution, on Excise Duty in the Assembly admitted that the mill agents did ruin mills and shareholders but asked what had Government done to protect share-holders. If Government could not find money let them beg, borrow or steal but they must come to the reascue of the industry which was being crushed under the weight of the Excise Duty.

Dr. E. M. Macphail was not quite sure that the situation in the mill industry was so bad as to necessitate the tax-payers' money being given to the industry. Any such relief now would have bad effect on the question of remission of provincial contributions. Unless he was assured that Madras would not be deprived of remission of contributions he would not support the resolution.

MILL-OWNERS' INCOMPETENCE.

Mr. Joshi at the outset declared his support to the motion (applause) but he differed from Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas as regards the diagnosis of the situation. The cause of the present mill trouble was not the cotton excise duty nor Japanese competition but the huge agency commissions, mismanagement and incompetence of the mill-owners. He knew there were many mills in Bombay who were still receiving commission on production.

Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai at this stage pointed out that there were no more than two mills out of 84 in Bombay which were charging commission on production.

Mr. Joshi contended that the present position was due to the past conduct of the mill-owners. They were still employing European staff in mills which were so old as fifty years. They only talked of Indianisation of the Government of India, but did nothing in their own concerns.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said if there was any industry where Indianisation had been carried to the utmost it was the cotton mill industry.

Mr. Joshi challenged the accuracy of Sir Purshottamdas' statement and maintained that those mills did not save money when they had it. Many factories were overcapitalised. If Japanese competition was great, it was because of their labour being trained. What had the Bombay mill industry done to train the ordinary mill worker?

At this stage the President warned Mr. Joshi that it did not adhere to the narrow issue contained in the resolution, he would be compelled to ask him to sit down.

Mr. Joshi, proceeding, said that it was the incompetence of the mill-owners that was responsible for the situation. Mr. Joshi proceeded in this manner when he was asked to sit down.

NO FAITH IN GOVT. MEMBERS.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, supporting the resolution said unless something was done now and immediately, a grave situation would arise which would be beyond remedy. It was difficult to take Government members at their word. He accused the Commerce Member of not keeping his word. Stocks had accumulated and were largely responsible for reduction in wages of mill hands. Japanese competition was assuming dangerous proportions. He had pleaded for reduction of coal freights at Delhi last winter, but nothing had been done so far. The industry was greatly handicapped by exchange fluctuations. As to the question of referring the matter to the Tariff Board, he said the matter was fully considered by the Fiscal Commission. Suggestions like these were intended to postpone help.

APPEAL FOR GENEROUS GESTURE.

Sir Darcy Lindsay supported the resolution (applause) because the national industry required to be protected. He supported the resolution despite the red herring drawn by the Finance Member. The mill-owners would be prepared to forego remission next April if only there was really good case made out by Government that the financial situation was so serious. Desperate situation required desperate remedy even in middle of financial year. Let the duty be suspended till April and meanwhile let there be enquiry by the Tariff Board into the whole situation of mills. Last year in middle of financial year, Government gave protection to the steel industry. Where then was the objection to helping the cotton industry in the middle of the present year? Government would get revenu from the Steel Protection Act and from th recently imposed higher duty on paper. Why then should Government not make a bold and generous gesture and come to the rescue of the national industry?

Sir Charles Innes pointed out that the analogy of protection given to the steel industy did not apply, because it was only for one firm whereas the cotton mill industry contained no less than 150 mills all over India. He doubted very much if the suspension of the cotton excise duty would touch the fringe of ths real prblem facing the cotton mills. It was not practical politics to re-impose duty in April when once it was suspended. Concluding the Commerce Member asked why milll-owners shirked an enquiry of the whole position by the Tariff Board. He suspected the mill-owners had not a strong case to make out.

WANTED NOT FAVOUR BUT JUSTICE.

Sir Purshottamdas replied that he wanted not favour, but justice and birthright on behalf of the textile industry of India. When mill workers were not anxious for an enquiry why were Government anxious for an enquiry. The attitude of the Government of India clearly showed that the textile industry could not expect relief. It was no use appealing to Madras and Punjab benches and hinting that if the duty was suspended there would be no remission in provincial contributions. But he assured the Finance Member that next March the Assembly would extract from the Finance Member the abolition of cotton excise duty. Thirty thousand workers were now out of employment, and yet Government would not suspend the duty which they admitted was bad and was historically wrong. He was, however, glad that in this matter Sir Darcy Lindsay had given strong support. That showed that European and Indian commercial interests were united in demanding the withdrawal of the cotton excise duty. (Applause).

Sir Basil Blackett said he had referred to the enquiry by the Tariff Board, because, it was the Mill-owners' Association which had suggested imposition of higher import duty on yarn and cloth below thirty counts on grounds of protection.

The resolution of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was put and carried by 57 to 32 votes.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when most of the official bills and resolutions passed by the Council of State will be considered.—A.P.

DIVISION LIST.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Following is the division list on Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas' resolution passed in the Assembly to-day regarding the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty for the next six months of the fiscal year:—

AYES.

The following 57 voted for the resolution: Mr. Fleming, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan, Mr Chandra Seth Govind Das, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Samiulla Khan, Mr. Aney, Mr. Joshi, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha, Mr. Syama Charan, Saiyed Mahomed Ismail, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan Sir Hari Singh Gour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sheikh Sadiq Hasan, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Mr. Chaman Lal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Sardar Kartar Singh, Mian Abdul Haye, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Lala Narain Das, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Syed Majid Baksh, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Maulvi Abdul Kasem, Mr. Charters, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Sir Willoughby Carey, Col. Crawford, Mr Neogy, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocke, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sardar Muttaliq, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Kelkar, Mr Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Acharya, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr. V. Raju, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Dr. Lohokare, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.

NOES.

The following voted against the resolution:—Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. C.V.K. Ayyar, Mr. Rajnarain, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Cosgrave, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Mr. G. P. Roy, Mr. Clow, Mr. Webb, Mr. E. Gordon, Sir Denys Bray, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Sim, Mr. S. N. Singh, Captain Ajab Khan, Mr. Langley, Maulvi Gulam Bari, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Gurner, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. H. G. Gordon, Mr. Mahomed Schamnad, Mr. V. P. Rao, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar and Prince Akram Khan.—A.P.

A SIMLA GARDEN PARTY

...Photo by D.P.I. Simla.

The non-official members of the Legislative Assembly gave a garden party last week to Sir Frederick Whyte, ex-President of the Assembly. In the photograph are seen, from left to right, the Hon. M. V. J. Patel (2nd), Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha (4th), Pt. Motilal Nehru (6th), and Mr. H. N. Misra (8th).

COUNCIL OF STATE DISSOLVED.

(Continued from page 8.)

popularity in applying calm and sober judgment to the various issues. He paid a tribute to the President Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith and to the Leader of the House Sir Narasimha Sarma whom he described as a genuine Indian patriot and a true servant of the Empire.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy at the closing of the Council of State session on Thursday said:—

Gentlemen of the Council of State, as you will have surmised, my purpose in summoning you to-day is to bid farewell to you who, by to-day's proceedings, are bringing the final session of this Council to a conclusion. You came into existence shortly before I arrived. I have had the opportunity of meeting most of you on many occasions, both public and social. I have made the acquaintance of nearly every member and this acquaintance has led in various cases to a more intimate relationship—even to friendship. I bid you farewell with regret. As is inevitable, the coming elections must bring some changes in the composition of your body. Whether these are many or few I do not doubt that the record of this, the first Council, will bear honourable comparison with any of its successors and will endure as an example and a lesson in the sober and temperate exercise of the wide powers entrusted to it by the Constitution. It is interesting to pause and recall some of the developments connected with the birth of this Chamber. Those of you who have followed the fortunes of the Government of India Act, 1919, from the time of the introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons will remember that as originally planned the Council of State was intended to be a body in which the Government of India would be assured of a majority for under its constitution the Council of State was to consist of the Governor-General and 56 members of whom as many as 28 might be officials. Had this conception prevailed it would have enabled me to have taken part in the deliberations of this House instead of having to summon you when I wished to address you. But the Joint Committee on the Bill revised this proposal and to use their language reconstituted the Council as a true second Chamber.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS OF SOBER JUDGMENT.

This point was also emphasised by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in his speech on the inauguration of the Indian Legislature in the following passage:—'In the Council of State it has been the intention of Parliament to create a true Senate, a body of elder statesmen endowed with mature knowledge and experience of the world and the consequent sobriety of judgment. Its functions will be to exercise a revising but not an overriding influence for caution and moderation and to review and adjust the acts of the larger Chamber. Your numbers are 60, of whom 33 are elected and of the nominated members not more than 20 may be officials. Of those nominated members the representative of Behar is for all practical purposes an elected member and the number of officials has been reduced to as low a figure as 17. I cite these facts for the purpose of showing that as the discussions on the form of the new constitution developed it was decided that the Government of India should surrender its majority and trust the Council of State and further that after the constitution of the Council of State was finally settled in Parliament. The Governor-General advanced again on the path of trust by refraining from nominating the full number of officials allowed under the act and nominating non-officials in their place. It has been a source of great gratification to myself as Governor-General that this policy of trust has been amply justified. At the same time, it should be observed that the nominated non-officials have not sacrificed their opinions to their position. The division lists of this Council furnish an abiding record that the nominated non-officials have not hesitated to vote against Government at the dictates of their reason or their conscience. On the other hand, they have not shrunk from shouldering the burden of temporary unpopularity which too often is incurred by those who, undisturbed by waves of passion and prejudice, have applied a calm and sober judgment and have voted with Government when they were convinced that the higher interests of the country required it, when they were satisfied that these interests were being faithfully served by the Government. The nominated non-official members have in fact exercised their functions with the same sense of independence and responsibility as the elected members of the Chamber and I can therefore, in what I am about to say regarding the work of the Council of State as a whole, deal with all the non-official members of this Council as forming one body of men with firm principles and broad outlook keenly alive to the responsibilities of their position as members of a second Chamber in which they command an overwhelming majority.

VICEROY'S THANKS.

I am well aware of the wide field of the interests you represent. I see here what I may almost call the hereditary element represented by the great Zemindars. I see the leaders of the learned professions and I see men who have climbed the steep ladders which lead to success in the regions of commerce and industry. I am grateful to you, gentlemen, who have given liberally your valuable time and who have made personal sacrifices to this end and I am grateful to those great commercial concerns which have allowed their members to attend this Council. To no small number of you also I have to render thanks on behalf of my Government for services ungrudgingly rendered on commissions and committees of the utmost importance. I must include in these expressions of thanks not only those who are at present members, but also those who by reason of other duties or because of ill-health have been precluded from retaining their seats in the Council. I also include those who have been removed by the hand of death whose memories are cherished by their families and friends and colleagues.

TRIBUTES TO OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

So far I have only referred only to non-official members and for obvious reasons but I should, indeed, be failing if I do not pause to pay my tribute of admiration and gratitude to the official members of this Chamber who have throughout striven ardently and persistently to ensure success for the Reforms and have given their valuable assistance in the deliberations of this Chamber. It has been a matter of great regret to me that in the comparatively short space of less than five years circumstances have compelled me to appoint no less than three presidents. My only justification for taking away so quickly that which I had given was the interests of the public service in India. You admit, I am sure, that on each occasion I have sought to give of the best that was available for my selection. To Sir Alexander Muddiman, your first President, we owe much for he occupied the chair for a sufficiently long time to carry the Council well on its way and to establish for it a worthy tradition of dignity and courtsey and no less a record of high efficiency. He will be remembered as the first President of this new Chamber who set an example which others will assuredly be glad to follow. To find a suitable successor or to fill his place was a difficult task and I had no alternative but to give you one of the Secretaries of the Government of India. Hardly had I had time to congratulate myself on the success of Sir Montague Butler as President of this Council when he became Governor of the Central Provinces and again with much regret and searching of heart I did what I could to make amends to you by surrendering yet another of the Trusty Secretaries of the Government, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, who now presides over your deliberations with the serenity and distinction fully expected by all who had become familiar with his capacities and with his efforts since the inception of the Reforms. Alas that there must be so many farewells! The Leader of your House, Sir Narasimha Sarma, has more than completed his term of office and will soon be leaving you and, to our great regret, me and my colleagues in the Executive Council. We shall miss him very much not only at our meetings but generally in the work carried on by the Executive Government. No Viceroy ever had a more loyal, honest and independent-minded colleague, who whilst never forgetting his obligations as a member of the Council always remained true to his duty to his Indian compatriots and faithfully presented their views in a manner that not only commanded great respect but also deserved and received the closest attention. He is a genuine Indian patriot and a true servant of the Empire with a broad outlook on human affairs aided by a zeal for research in the dusty pages of Blue Books and the keen and fearless judgment of a man whose paramount desire is to advance the interests of India and the Empire.

FEARLESSNESS AND SOBRIETY.

In dealing with the measures that have come before it this Council has shown alike qualities of fearlessness and sobriety. Whilst you have been loth to interfere with measures which did not involve any vital principle, you have not hesitated to reject measures which in your calm and considered judgment and according to your conscience threatened the foundations of good government and would not truly serve the best interests of India. The need for the exercise of your powers has fortunately been infrequent. The functions of a second chamber have already been indicated in the quotation I made from the speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. There should be no tendency to vexatious interference with the proceedings of the other House and yet the second Chamber must not shrink from exercising the powers entrusted to it when matters of vital interest are at stake. In other respects it may often be able to make suggestions which may be recognised by the other Chamber as improvements. You have performed these difficult functions with a due sense of responsibility and have brought your judgment to bear upon the problems that confronted you with the sole desire to serve your country to the best of your ability. The Indian Legislature as constituted by the Government of India Act consists of the Governor-General, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. Looking back on the history of the Indian Legislature during the past four and a half years it is to be recorded that there has been a large measure of agreement achieved between the component bodies a result as creditable to the one Chamber as to the other. Differences there no doubt have been often. They concerned practical measures which were being discussed on their merits and these have usually been found capable of adjustment. It is mainly on questions of finance and of the constitution that the Chambers have found themselves in disagreement. I shall not dwell on the differences relating to finance which in the opinion of many competent observers rather presented a vehicle for the expression of political views than revealed and fundamental divergence of opinion on questions of revenue and expenditure.

You have within the last few days given expression to the opinions you hold regarding the constitutional problem when I addressed you in conjunction with the other Chamber at the opening of this Session I strove to make plain what were in my view and be it observed also in that of the Secretary of State, the necessary conditions for an advance. I shall not to-day repeat the arguments or enter into controversial discussion. The resolution proposed by the Government and accepted by this Chamber will in accordance with the statements made to this effect be duly considered by my Government together with the amendment carried by the Legislative Assembly. The conclusions of the Indian Legislature must be considered as a whole attributing due weight to that part which proceeds from the Council of State and I believe represents no inconsiderable proportion of the intelligent and stable elements in the country. Whilst I do not intend further to discuss the constitutional question with you to-day, I desire to express my satisfaction that from the reports to me of your debates you have rightly interpreted the observations I made regarding my earnest desire for the development of a spirit of friendly co-operation and good-will. My object as you have understood was not merely to emphasise that it was the quickest and the surest way of obtaining the appointment of a Royal Commission earlier than 1929 but also and of even greater importance of creating a more favourable atmosphere for the holding of this momentous enquiry whenever it may take place.

GOOD SENSE AND MODERATION.

In times of special difficulty, as times of transition must necessarily be, you have rendered a high service to your country by fulfilling to the best of your judgment the responsible role assigned to you by the constitution. You have dealt with the important affairs which have come before you according to your conscience and in a spirit of good sense and moderation. As I understand your views you stand for progress and the political advancement of India as rapidly as can be achieved with due regard to the dictates of prudence and wisdom and the special conditions appertaining to India. It is upon these broad-based foundations that you desire to construct the road to advance and to erect the superstructure destined to crown the efforts for the greater contentment and hapiness of the Indian people. In the knowledge that you have throughout acted in full accordance with these ideals and have been animated by a lofty sense of duty and a steadfast determination to advance the interests of India I regretfully bid you farewell and cordially wish you all happiness.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COMMUNAL DEPARTMENTS IN LEGISLATURE.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

On Wednesday, in the Council of State Sir Narasimha Sarma moved for consideration of the Limitation Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly, the main object being extending the period of limitation in case of certain suits from six months to one year. The Bill was considered and passed without alteration.

COMMUNAL DEPARTMENTS IN LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Crerar then moved:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in order to give effect to the recommendation in paragraph 120 of the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, the Indian Legislative rules and standing orders of this House be amended so as to provide as follows: (a) two standing committees one to deal with bills relating to Hindu Law and other bills relating to Mahomedan Law shall be appointed. (b) appointments of these committees shall be made by a committee of selection, the members of which shall be appointed at one of the first meetings of the Council to open in each year and should hold office for one year from the date of nomination, (c) the committee of selection shall consist of the President and the Leader of the House supplemented up to a total number of 6 members on a motion moved by the Leader of the House so as to represent the main divisions of opinion in this House, (d) the Standing Committee for bills relating to Hindu Law shall consist of the Hon. the Home Member, the Hon. the Law Member, if they are members of the Council and 15 Hindu members nominated by the committee of selection so as to include persons well versed in Hindu Law and representatives both of orthodox and reforming sections of the Hindu community, (e) the constitution of the Standing Committee for Mahomedan Law shall be similar to that of the committee on Hindu Law except for the substitution of 10 Mahomedan members for 15 Hindu members, (f) members of each standing committee shall hold office for one year, but may be re-nominated by the committee of selection in successive years, (g) a bill which is referred to the standing or a special select committee in one House shall not be referred to the

(Continued on page 10.)

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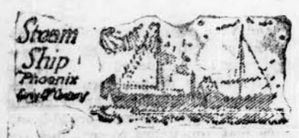
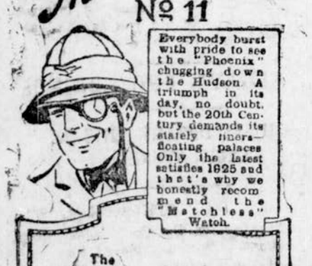


Notable Inventions

No 11



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FATE OF MOSUL.

(Continued from page 8.)

Turkey got disintegrated on account of the "Mecedonian Question." If Turkey of to-day feels satisfied on being relieved of the cumberoome provinces of Iraq, Syria, Yemen etc., which drained the resources of the Empire, it does not mean that we will tolerate on other "question" within our present-day national territory. Therefore the League should know, that if England gets herself admitted to Mosul, it will mean that a smouldering log of wood has been thrust into the inflamable forests of the Near East. Iraq is a nonentity today. It is nothing but England herself. To hand over Mosul to Iraq means to bring the British to Mosul. Turkey does not want to have a bed-companion like England.

We can have a desire to be friends with England but we want to be friends with coming to a clear contact with her.

"To speak all this openly on the occasion where the League is about to take such an important step, is considered by us a duty. We do not want to displease anybody, to show hostility towards anybody, to provoke or to threaten any body. We only want to intimate to the League that Turkey stands in need of peace and considers it her duty to secure peace and tranquility for herself. If the League assure her this peace, we will thank it on our behalf and on behalf of the world desiring for peace. But if the League sabotages, we assure it, that Turkey, is always conscious of her duty to safeguard her safety and integrity."

AN INDIAN MONUMENT IN STAMBOUL

Situated in a not very prominent part of the old capital, stands an unimposing building called the "Hindli Tekiesi" (Indian Hermitage) which speaks volumes to a receptive mind and inspires an Indian who loves to see his native land free. It is a monument of the untiring efforts of those pioneers of the struggle of Indian freedom who nearly a hundred and fifty years before began to strive for the maintenance of the freedom of India from foreign domination. The name of Sultan Nurud-Din (Tippu) will always be remembered with feelings of respect and reverance by all those Indians, who can rise above the petty squabbles of communalism and thinking in terms of Nationalism and common-weal of India as a whole. In this more or less secluded corner, in Grand Rue Hur Hur, Aq Serai, rests in eternal peace Sirdar Mohd Imam, the Commander of the Armies of Tippu, who was sent by that far-sighted ruler to Turkey in order to secure some help against the British. He sent envoys to other Eastern countries and to Turkey too.

This hermitage passed through many a vicissitude, was under the management of many a non-Indian, who could, of course, not appreciate the value, it carried in the eyes of Indian. The Indians living here, at last succeeded in, once again, putting its management in the hands of an Indian, Shaka Abdul Rehman. During his visit to Stamboul, Dr. Ansari was invited by him to this historical place to sip an afternoon tea with the Indian emigrants and exiles living here. Inspite of an indifferent state of health, the beloved readers and guest, accepted the invitation. He was very glad to meet so many Indians—Moslems and non-Moslems—here, but was greatly moved by the miserable condition in which all of them were living. He communicated to them the result of his efforts, exerted towards the amelioration of their conditions. It is hoped that the Turkish Red Crescent Society will keep the word, its officials have given to the Doctor, in this matter. The Headquarters of the Society are to be removed to Angora in November, when this promise is expected to materialise. It is hoped that the historical hermitage will be converted into an "Indian Home" or "Indian Club" as the Doctor desired, to which will be attached an Indian library, a reading-room and apartments accommodating at least 10 beds, provide shelter for Indian emigrants and give them food too.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Sept. 17.

Mr. K. C. Sen, on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. R. R. Sane.

Mr. Ramchandra Ravji Sane, on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. Nadirshah Nasarvanji Master, on relief, to act as Assistant Judge, and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. R. S. Savanar, reverting.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, is granted, with effect from 13th March 1926, leave on average pay for six months and three days in combination with leave on half average pay for such period as will bring the total period of absence up to 18th November 1926.

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. Percival, on relief, is placed on special duty, for a period of two months or pending further orders, in connexion with the working of the Fallow Rules in Sind.

Mr. F. E. Cumming, City Deputy Collector, Karachi, is granted, with effect from 1st April 1926 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, Deputy Collector, Thana, is appointed, after return from leave, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the second revision settlement of the Bassein Taluka for a period of three months in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. L. Newman to act as Conservator of Forests with effect from the date of reversion of Mr. R. S. Pearson, to the Bombay Preasidency.

Mr. R. S. Pearson, Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for one year and four months.

Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted, with effect from 15th June 1926, leave on average pay for six months combined with leave on half average pay for nine days with permission to prefix the college vacation from 15th April 1926 to 14th June 1926 and to affix the Christmas holidays.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for ten months from 1st November 1925.

Captain J. F. Vibart, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Captain E. J. Headlam, on such occasions as the latter is absent from Bombay.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Secretary to Government, General, Educational and Marine Departments, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 26th September 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Dr. H. R. Wadhwani, is appointed as Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Jacobabad, for the period up to the 30th September 1926.

Dr. C. K. Patel, has been placed on general duty, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th August 1925.

Mr. C. G. Hawes, Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal No. V Division, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for three and a half months with effect from the 7th November 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

The eight months' leave on average pay granted to Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Mechanical Engineer to Government, has been extended by three months' leave on half average pay by the High Commissioner for India.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, on return from leave, to be Collector of Belgaum vice Mr. W. Dillon.

Mr. W. Dillon, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, on return from leave, to be Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, on relief, to be Collector of Ahmednagar vice Mr. W. W. Smart, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, to act temporarily as Collector of Ahmednagar from the date he takes over charge from Mr. W. W. Smart, till relieved by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, and thereafter to revert as Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. M. Webb, on return from deputation, to act as Collector of Satara vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, pending further orders.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Satara, and to do duty as Personal Aisistant to the Collector vice Mr. M. A. Phanse.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. J. R. Sawant reverting.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, to act temporarily as Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. J. T. Lawrence, proceeded on leave.

Dr. Miss M. Viegas, as House Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, with effect from the 1st August 1925.

Dr. K. C. Anklesaria, Honorary Physician to Out-Patients, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, is appointed as Honorary Physician to In-Patients, with effect from the 14th February 1925, vice Dr. A. K. Contractor.

Mr. G. V. Herekar, to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Belgaum, for a further period up to the 30th September 1926.

Mr. D. J. Asana, to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, with effect from the date he takes over charge vice Rao Bahadur P. V. Shikhare, on deputation.

Rao Saheb V. A. Mujumdar, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Khirtar Head Division (North-Western Circle, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction scheme), until further orders.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 17th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 17th Sept 1923.		1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In.	Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	0 00	47 33	63	63	45 37
Fort	0 12	52 56	64	26	..
J. J. Hospital	0 00	49 96	58	84	..
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Co.	--	--	--		--
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	--	--	--		--

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was light but beneficial rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper. More rain is generally needed for standing crops as well as for rabi sowing. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Sind, Gujarat and eastern Deccan and Karnatak where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvessing of early sown kharif crops commenced in parts. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient except in Sind where water in canals is falling. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 22 to 55 percentage below normal.
Gujarat 18 to 46 percentage below normal.
Konkan 21 to 49 percentage below normal.
Deccan 33 to 50 percentage below normal.
Karnatak 27 to 42 percentage below normal.

AN OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

the people of India, by interpreting their solemn assurance to accord on the said Currency Commission Indian representation "adequate and effective" to mean a sad minority of bunglers and hangers-on, with the possible exception of Sir Purushottamdas himself, and without even troubling to consider the possibility of granting the demand for an Indian Chairman of that Commission. The Assembly, we know, has tried to retrieve its reputation by immediately tabling and passing a resolution demanding three more Indians on that Commission, and making it clear to the powers-that-be that without such a compliance with the resolution of the Assembly the Commission need not count upon the confidence of the elected representatives of the people of India. But what has Sir Purushottamdas done? He must be aware, by this time, that his constituency has lodged an indignant protest at this chicanery of this new found friend of Sir Purushottamdas,—Sir Basil Blackett, whose egregious insolence is never satisfied without protesting his friendship (?) for India. The Chamber is likely to consider still more drastic steps to open the eves of the powers-that-be on the insult added to injury they load upon the people of India. But still, like the sphinx, Sir Purushottamdas remains silent, without the Egyptian sphinx's excuse of a stone-mouth not permitting it to speak in the language of mortals or even of immortals. If he would take up the challenge, I can tell him,—and he knows better perhaps than you can know my ability and authority in offering such a challenge,—that if he came to ask his constituency's opinion, there will be no division worth speaking of regarding the urgent, imperative necessity of the Chamber's representative immediately resigning the "personal distinction" conferred upon him in the shape of a membership in a packed commission with a cooked report.

Practical Results.

I crave your pardon, gentlemen, for this rather prosy illustration of the practical results of your proposed move. You realise, I hope, that if a left-handed compliment like the one Sir Purushottamdas has got in his appointment to the Currency Commission cannot be relinquished, is not relinquished, and was not rejected as an impertinence and an insult the moment it was offered,—for I take it Sir Purushottamdas could not possibly have been ignorant of the composition of the Commission, when they first made overtures to him,—how can you be certain all your *soi-disant* followers would be ready to undergo the acid test? And even if they did undergo the ordeal, what do you think would be the result? Have you not had enough experience by this time of the mentality which guides the ship of State in India with His Lordship the Earl of Reading as captain and Sir Basil Blackett, ex-official of the Treasury, as First Officer, that you must needs invite another exhibition of their incorrigible impertinence? Think of your resolution regarding the Cotton Excise Duty, both now and in February last. Think of the dozens of other resolutions and recommendations shelved or ignored or defied. What would you gain,—what would the country gain—by your adding one more to the list of not even the "also-rans"?

For, of course, if you carry out the proposed move, and succeed in getting re-elected yourselves or those like you in a sufficient majority, all you can and will do would be, I think, to repass the resolution regarding the reforms you have just passed Government, under Lord Reading, will either ask a tame Council of State to endorse their policy, and to negative your resolutions; or would merely tell you to go to the devil,—of course in the chaste language and mystifying formulas one is by this time accustomed to expect from Sir Basil and his gang of officials. Shall we be any the better for such a rebuff? Need we specifically invite it? Is there no alternative?

Boycott, Only Remedy.

You see my logic, gentlemen? I am, of course a *ci divant* non-co-operator; and to me the only logical policy would be to oppose, once again to oppose, and yet again to oppose, by the simple process of a complete N. C. O. Mr. Gandhi has hauled down his own flag, for his guns have been spiked by the Swarajist leaders. But Brutus is dead before Caesar has breathed his last; and the legions are still awaiting the word of command from the Master. You are, indeed, all honourable men; and I doubt not but that you still consider our Caesar to be ambitious, though you ought to have realised by this time that ambition,—of the type you are familiar with,—is made of sterner and grosser and more self-seeking stuff. But may a poor imitation of Antony put it to you, friends, Romans and countrymen, that while you are wrangling for place and power amongst yourselves in the Senate and the curia, the Goth is thundering at the door? Have you no reply to make to him? Is there nothing in your mentality like a perception of the ages-old wisdom, enshrined in the proverb: the gods help those who help themselves? Can you not consider anything so active as boycott of foreign goods, or even of foreign cloth, as an answer to the Reading-cum-Blackett impertinence or indifference? *Verbum sapientis.*

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COUNCIL OF STATE DISSOLVED.

(Continued from page 9)

standing committee or special select committee in the other House, (h) as soon as leave is given to introduce a bill other than a Government bill and, subject to paragraph (R), as soon as a bill other than a Government bill which has been passed by the other House is laid on the table of this House, if the bill is certified by the President to relate to Hindu or Mahomedan Law, it shall be referred to the standing committee concerned without further motion, (i) the standing committee shall have power to examine witnesses and to circulate a bill, but when it directs circulation the fact shall be reported to the Council, (j) further procedure in the Council after the report of the standing committee is received shall be the same as the procedure on receipt of the report of a select committee.

Mr. Crerar considered that the proposal, as practical means of ensuring expert examination on Hindu and Mahomedan legislative matters, followed the procedure in the House of Commons.

Mr. Ramdas strongly opposed the resolution as creating communal compartments in the Legislature. The Minority report of the Muddiman Committee had not supported this proposal. Mr. Ramdas particularly opposed clause (g).

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Raza Ali supported the proposals in the resolution which was adopted.

Business having concluded, the President Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith in a neat little speech reminding members of the turmoil of impending general election, wished the members good-bye and happiness and wished for return of familiar faces to the House when it met next. He paid an eloquent tribute to Sir Narasimha Sarma. In wishing Sir Narasimha good-bye, prosperity and happiness, he looked forward to seeing him back again in the Council. (Loud applause.)

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari hoped Sir Narasimha would come back to the Council and lead it from the non-official benches. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Sethna, Mr. Crear and Mr Syed Raza Ali also paid tributes to Sir Narasimha Sarma, who, replying, thanked the Council for the generous disposition which had dictated the expressions of kind sentiments about him. He said the Council of State had eminently fulfilled the functions for which it had been designed. It was representative in true proportions of all interests of India and had exercised on all matters which came up from the Assembly judgment securing the confidence of every one interested in the stable progress of India.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow, when the Viceroy will address and probably announce dissolution.—A. P.

BARODA LETTER.

PROPOSED LAW CLASS.

(From our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 15.

Baroda is clamouring for a Law class affiliated to the University for teaching first and second LL.B., students. As Poona has got its class recognised, Baroda wants similar recognition. The whole of Kathiawar and Gujarat can take advantage of such a class, and it will be really a boon to poor students who cannot afford to spend much money at Bombay or distant Poona. It seems the University authorities desire the Baroda Government to appoint a capable staff commanding the confidence of the University, and provide a suitable law library before they recognise it. The Baroda Government appointed a Committee with the Chief Justice Mr. G. K. Dandekar as President. The Committee met on the 7th September when he is reported to have said that he did not believe in first class. The Baroda High Court Government Pleader Mr Girdharlal Parikh said that appointments to the Bombay Government Law School were made not from the successes at the Bar, but from Juniors who had not much practice by the Chief Justice. To this, Mr. Justice Dhurandhar reported that University distinctions and brilliant career were necessary, and that as seniors had no time to devote themselves to prepare lectures for the law students juniors, having leisure of five to seven hours a day were more fitted for the work. He also protested against the idea of High Court Judges being made law lecturers as it affected their dignity, which may suffer at the hands of the law students asking hypothetical questions, which may have actually arisen in some cases in the High Court. He refused to be a law lecturer. After some further discussion the Committee dispersed without coming to any definite concusions. it afterwards transpired that Mr. Girdharlal Parikh has declined to be on the staff of the law class. Mr. Dandekar has included Messrs. Sudhalkar, Manibai V. Desai, B. R. Dev, Manubhai Majumdar, J. M. Parri, Mr. Daji Nagesh Apte, in the panel of likely lecturers. If Judges are to be included, the Chief Justice suggests the names of Messrs. M. M. Jhala, M.A., LL.B., and N. B. Padte, M.A., LL.M. The Chief Justice has omitted Messrs. Chimanlal Doctor, Chancellor's Medallist, and Dahyabhai L. Parohit, Telang Gold Medallist and Prizeman both gentlemen with a brilliant University career, from the panel of likely professors.

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GOKHALE' THE MAN.

HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS'S ESTIMATE.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas laid the foundation stone of the Gokhale Hall, in Poona, on Thursday last week. In the course of his speech, Mr. Laloobhai paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. He said:—

We were more like brothers in the last days of his (Gokhale's) life, and although I was senior in years, I always looked upon him as my Leader in politics, and therefore I consider myself very fortunate in having been afforded this opportunity of paying my tribute to him and acknowledging the deep debt I owe him. The assistance that he rendered to me in my study of the political questions of the day has been mainly instrumental in enabling me to achieve my present position in the public life of the country. It may perhaps interest you to know that when Gokhale was asked by my brother at Bhavnagar how he was able to maintain himself on Rs. 75 per month, he said: "While you put on a Nagpur dhoti with silk border, I put on an ordinary dhoti; while you put on boots and stockings I put on the Poona shoes, and while you put on rich turbans and Dupattas, I am content to have simple clothes." He was very fond of tennis at that time and when we played against each other he took off his shoes and played with bare feet, which shocked us all for we had not imagined till then that Tennis could be played without tennis shoes.

GOKHALE, THE MAN.

Proceeding Mr. Lalubhai said:—

"Although Gokhale began his work as an Educationist—his Arithmetic is still considered as one of the best text-books on the subject for student reading up to the Matriculation—he ended his life as a Politician, and according to some of us as a Statesman. His work during the first few years is over-shadowed by his later work, and when people judge of him they very often remember Gokhale the Politician and not Gokhale the Educationist. To me and to all those of us who had the good fortune of coming into intimate touch with him it was Gokhale the Man that appealed most and neither Gokhale the Politician nor Gokhale the Educationist.

The first time that he spoke in the Viceroy's Council was when Lord Curzon thought that he was introducing a prosperity budget again and that he deserved the congratulations of his colleagues on the Council and of the public at large. Gokhale in his maiden speech showed that this prosperity was a faked one due chiefly to the manipulation of the exchange and he insisted that the surplus raised by the exchange policy should either go back to the tax-payer or be utilised for expenditure on what are now known as nation-building departments. Gokhale told me that as he was speaking he noticed anger rising on the face of Lord Curzon, at seeing that a young man who had come to the Council for the first time had the audacity to controvert his conclusions about the finances of the country and to raise doubts about the good effects of his general policy. Gokhale further told me that Lord Curzon was so angry that when at the end of the Budget debate he went round bidding good-bye and shaking hands with every body, he came near Gokhale and turned round without wishing him good-bye. His activities were not however, confined to the Imperial Legislative Council. He tried his best to carry on Congress work and to popularise the objects of the Congress in the country. Till he began this kind of propagandist work, the Bombay leaders of the Congress had not cried even to approach the intelligenzia in the mofussil. Lokmanya Tilak was the only man who had been carrying on a propaganda of his own in district towns and sometimes in Taluka towns. Gokhale, whose politics were opposed to those of Tilak, carried on a propaganda of a different type not only in the Bombay Presidency but in the other Presidencies and he was thereafter looked upon as an All India leader. One of the finest services that Gokhale rendered to his countrymen was in South Africa when he went there at the suggestion of Gandhiji and where he helped him both with advice and with money raised in Bombay. It was after Gokhale's visit that the agreement generally known as Smuts-Gandhi agreement was entered into.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

"Soon after he began his work in the Viceroy's Council, he found a dearth of young men who had studied political science or Indian economics or Indian public finance or even social questions, and he also felt the want of an institution where such training could be given. He began to think out and devise measures whereby such need could be met. As a result of prolonged and careful deliberation of the problem he decided to start a Society of full time workers devoted to the national cause. Having made up his mind to start a Society, he drew up rules for the same and began to collect funds. On account of the work he had done to get subscriptions for the Fergusson College he had become an expert beggar and had learnt to seek and get co-operation from some businessmen in Bombay. He took me with him to people whom I knew and who I thought would appreciate his political work and his idea of starting a Society to train up workers for the country. Once or twice, I advised him to accept smaller sums from persons from whom he had expected more. He got annoyed at this as I did not come up to his standard of begging and said: "Lalubhai, you a Brahmin and yet you don't know even how to beg." Such a remark shows that he had become a master beggar, an art which it is, perhaps, difficult for many to learn. Soon after the establishment of the Society, on account of his personal magnetism and also the way in which he put his ideals before younger men keen to take their place in National politics, he was able to attract not only young enthusiasts, but he was able but he was able to get even sober, staid, middle-aged men who had settled down in life and were earning their living in educational and other fields to join the movement. The most prominent example of the latter class of persons who joined the Society is that of my Right Honourable friend, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, whose presence here at this time I consider to be most opportune. Gokhale's original idea was to create a band of political workers and missionaries, but as he began to work out the idea he found that it would be necessary to widen the scope of work to be done by the Society and consequently he included other national activities besides politics amongst the objects of his Society. As a result of the widening of the field of work we see amongst leading Members of the Society men who have devoted themselves to Co-operation Women's education Social Service or Social Welfare Work. India needs workers in all fields and the country must always feel grateful to the great man who initiated the movement that has trained up workers in all these different activities.

When I referred to Gokhale the man, I did not merely mean the mere intellectual, moral and the social man, but the spiritual man also. Like many of us, he passed through the stage of agnosticism but he came back to the faith of the Bhagvat Gita and the teachings of the Upanishads. The last time I saw him, I remember having found him reading Moksha Dharma from the Shanti Parva of Mahabharata and we had thereafter a very interesting discussion about the advisability and necessity of belief in Higher Powers. It was he who introduced me to Cardinal Newman's "Lead, kindly Light, etc.," and he had almost made it a rule at that time to read every day a few English Hymns or a few mantras of the Upanishads and Slokas from Gita. He had not of course the faith of a Bhandarkar or a Ranade in a Personal Diety. He had too much scientific training to think of the world as the creation of an extra cosmic God. But he did believe in the Parabrahma of the Hindu phisolophy. His soul must be in peace for he died in full faith that whatever judgments may be passed on his work in this world, in the other world his work would be judged with mercy and with favour.

ECHO OF GHATKOPAR GANG CASE.

WHAT TO DO WITH "UNCLE"?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 16.

The formidable gang known as *chacha ki toli* (uncle's gang), alleged to have committed some terrible crimes all throughout the Thana District and elsewhere, were, it will be remembered, after a protracted Magisterial enquiry held in the Thana Jail committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions which will commence on the 29th instant.

Government, it is understood, have decided to appoint a leading Bombay counsel to act as a Special Judge to try the case at the Sessions, and a Bombay barrister will also be the Special Public Prosecutor.

In this case, there are 38 accused persons a formidable array of 400 witnesses, and a big heap of interesting exhibits consisting of various articles of disgorged booty.

The personnel of the gang consists mostly of Bhaias while "Chacha" (uncle) is a Pathan. "Uncle" has become an approver although he is alleged to have been the leader of the gang.

In appearance he is tall and lamb-like, but on one occasion he exhibited in open Court before Mr. Deo, the Special Magistrate, such tigrine temper that he had to be handcuffed immediately like the rest of the accused.

In his committal order the Magistrate has made the following interesting reference regarding "Uncle's" character and as to what his future should be:—

"Chacha has acquitted himself well as approver and but for his help the police would not have succeeded in their investigations and conduct of the case. However the fact that he is a bold, adventurous and unscrupulous ruffian, that he is a murderer, that he is the organiser and ringleader of the gang, that he is a jailbird and that his freedom will be a source of danger and calamity to the public, is not to be ignored at all. Some steps must necessarily be taken against him for the safety of life and property after he has played his part in the Thana Sessions Court."

CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLES RULES.

W. I. A. ASSOCIATION'S OBJECTIONS

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 the Governor in Council is pleased further to amend the rules as under:

"No motor vehicle shall be licensed as a first class Taxi car or Cab which cannot sit three persons comfortably in the body of the car".

"No motor vehicle with engines of 12 h.p. (R. A. C. Rating) or less shall be licensed as a first class Taxi-car or cab."

"A motor vehicle which cannot accommodate more than two pasengers in the body of the car or which has engines of 12 h.p. (R. A. C. Rating) or less shall only be licensed as a 2nd Class-Taxi-car or cab."

"No motor vehicle shall "Carry a cleaner or any other attendant in the car or permit any person to sit on the seat besides him."

In view of the above notification of the Government of Bombay the Committee of the Western India Automobile Association has raised some objections, and made a few suggestions for earnest consideration of the Government.

In a letter to the Secretary, Bombay Government dated 10th Sept. the Committee suggests that single class of taxi (which [illegible] be run at the existing rate of 3 annas per mile. An addition of a special clause to the existing regulations to cover the registration of small fleets of cars (of, say, not less than six at a time) to be available for hire by the Hour instead of by the Meter, but otherwise to comply with all existing Police Regulations in connection with regular inspection and licensing be made."

As regards the proposed changes the Committee states:—"Taking an example, a party consisting of 3 people wish to hire a taxi. As there are only 60 (?) 1st class taxis as against 563 (?) second-class, a first-class taxi cannot be found. Under the proposed addition, they are not at liberty to get into one second class taxi as no more than 2 passengers may be carried. They are in consequence forced to hire 2 second class taxis to enable them to reach their destination, it is surely unnecessary for us to enlarge on the necessary hardship involved.

From the above example it will be seen that before the proposed change can be successfully adopted a large number of 1st class taxis must be ensured, and the experience of the past 2 or 3 years definitely indicates that the lower rate is more popular with the public and although it brings a smaller return per journey gives a larger return which the Government proposes to substitute in place of 8[illegible] rate appealing to the majority of the public so that it is unlikely that the suggested addition will bring about the re-registering of a sufficiently large number of taxis as 1st class taxis to cover the requirements of the public for parties of 3 or more people."

This example very definitely shows the difficulty of protecting the one class of taxi against the others without interfering with the rights of the public, and in our opinion emphasises the necessity for a single class which presents no such difficulties.

A second example is the case of a family consisting a father and mother and one child of, say, from 4 to 12 years of age. Under the proposed amendment they are unable to use a 2nd class taxi, without splitting up the family, and will therefore be forced to take a 1st class taxi (if it is available), or two 2nd class ones.

These two examples alone demonstrate that the hardship on the public would be enormous, and as there is no existing precedent in any other country covering this suggestion, we cannot apreciate how it was conceived.

We now come to the paragraph reading as follows:—

"carry a cleaner or any other attendant in the car or permit any person to sit on the seat beside him".

An Indian Lady hires a taxi to proceed to the Fort for shopping or marketting and wishes to take her servant with her. The servant is not allowed to sit next to the driver and therefore must sit in the body of the car or be left behind. Custom prevents him from sitting in the body of the car as the only available seat is beside his employer, the hirer is therefore forced to take 2 taxis or leave the servant behind.

The example given above is more than sufficient to emphasise the impossibility of Government seriously considering the enforcement of this amendment.

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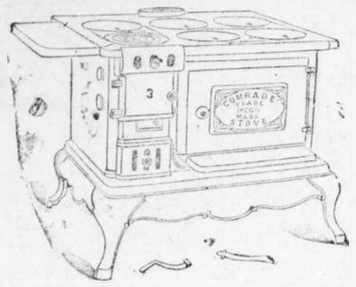

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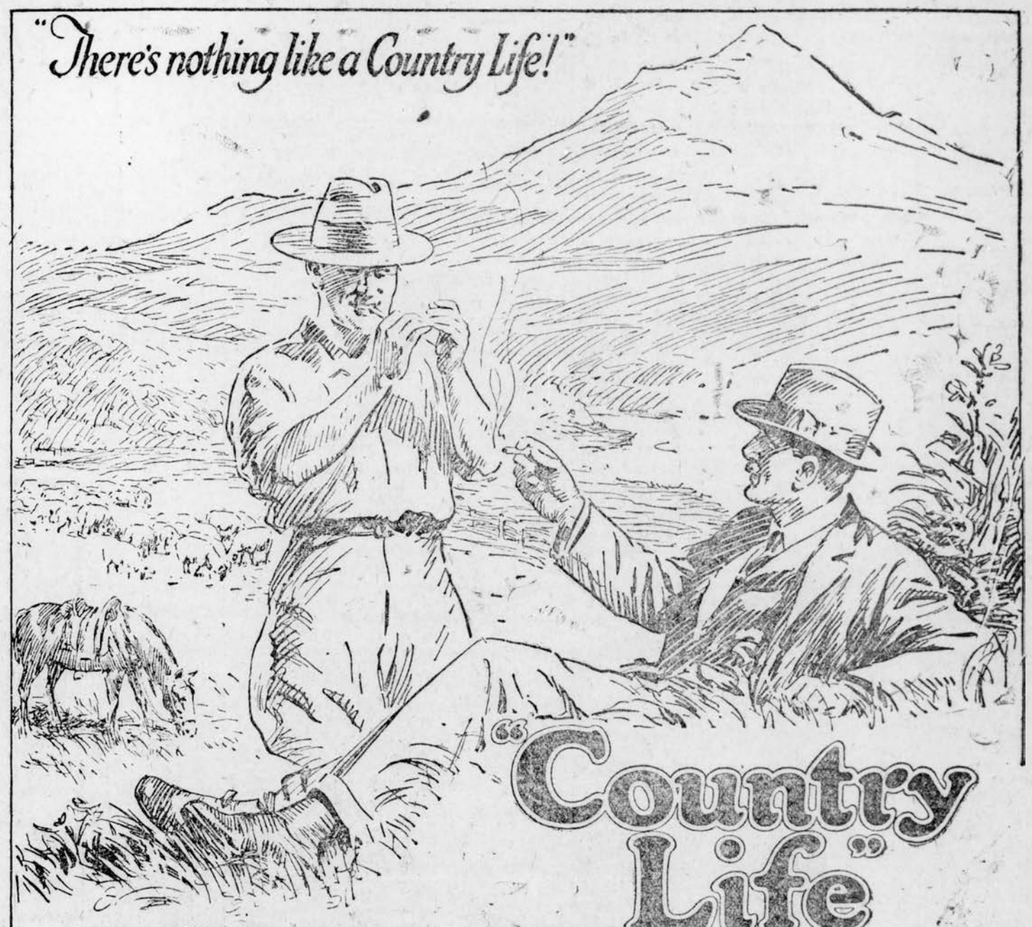

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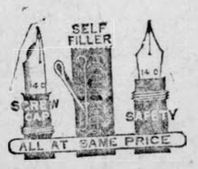

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